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# The Bombay Gazette.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. COROMANDEL | 4,652 | C. D. Bennett ... | 12th July |
| * PENINSULAR .. | 5,267 | T. Leigh..... | 19th " |
| M.L. MASSILIA ..... | 5,023 | G. W. Cockman. | 26th " |
| * ARABIA ..... | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt ..... | 2nd Aug |
| M.L. ORIENTAL ..... | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard..... | 9th " |
| * PERSIA ..... | 7,951 | W. A. Wheler... | 16th " |
| M.L. ARABIA ..... | 7,903 | J. L. Parfitt ..... | 23rd " |
| * PENINSULAR.. | 5,267 | T. Leigh..... | 30th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th July, 1902.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX..... | V. Gutman ... | 4,194 | 1st Oct, 190 . |
| IMPERATOR..... | C. Androvich. | 4,119 | 1st Nov, 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE ... | Rs. 660. | Rs. 397-8. | Rs. 165. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM ..... | G. Ghezzo..... | 4409 | 16th July |
| a b MARIA VALERIE ..... | C. Ballon ..... | 4235 | 17th Aug |
| a NIPPON ..... | Klausberger... | 6500 | 25th Oct |

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE ..... | Rs. 413-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIPPON ..... | Klausberger... | 6,500 | 23rd July. |

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIROL..... | Baron Bretfeld... | 2,771 | 23rd Aug., 1902 |

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 9th June, 1902.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| BORMIDA ..... | 3,060 | ..... | 15th July, 1902. |
| R. RUBATTINO ... | 4,580 | M. Saporiti. | 15th Aug.. 1902. |
| Dco. BALDUINO... | 4,580 | E. Denegri.. | 15th Sept., 1902. |

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets..... | Rs. 605. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 1 year ..... | " 907-8 | " 550 | |

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1 495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1902. Agents.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS . | 5 707 | Dupuy-Fromy ... | 31st July, 1902. |
| YARRA ..... | 4.255 | Charbonnel..... | 28th Aug. 1902. |
| TONKIN..... | 6,363 | Durrande..... | 25th Sept. 1902. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SAFARI | 1,432 | Tepe | 21st July 1902. |
| S. S. SULTAN | 2,884 | Abrens | 18th August 1902. |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th July, 1902.

### EYE-PRESERVERS

of selected and perfect coloured glass,
BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL & SMOKED.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Spoon-shaped, Nickelled Steel Frames...per pair | 3 0 |
| " " " Folding " ..... " | 5 0 |
| Horse-shoe Shape, with side pieces ..... " | 6 0 |
| " " with gauze side..... " | 8 8 |
| " " mounted in gold..... " | 30 0 |
| Railway Spectacles, wire gauze sides... " | 6 0 |
| Cyclist's Nickel Goggles, gauze sides... " | 1 2 |

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

### A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

*ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

## OFFICE AND OTHER USEFUL WALL CLOCKS.

ENGLISH-MADE

Circular Eight-days' Wind Pendulum Timekeepers with chain and fusee, bold figures on dial, plate glass fronts, plain polished mahogany cases. The finest made in England.

| Size of dial. | 12in. | 14in. | 16in. | 18in. | 24in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Timepiece ..... | Rs. 85 | Rs. 105 | Rs. 155 | Rs. 210 | Rs. 345 |
| Clock ..... | " 160 | " 190 | " 250 | " 310 | " 485 |

The 24in. dials can be wound at the back as well as front, and are, therefore, suitable for a mill, gateway, or as a Public Clock.

ANGLO-AMERICAN

Circular Eight-days' Wind Timekeepers have fine American lever movements, with solid English-made mahogany cases, 12in. bold dials like the English Clocks.

Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.

AMERICAN

Timekeepers are specially made to our order of a quality suitable to our class of trade, Eight-days' wind, in solid American wooden cases, which we guarantee to stand the climate of India. 12 in. dials.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Octagonal Lever Clock ..... | | Rs. 30 |
| Do. | Drop Pendulum Clock ..... | " 25 |
| Do. | Drop Pendulum Clock with Calendar..... | " 35 |
| Do. | 8in. Dial Lever, special make ..... | " 35 |

CONTINENTAL

Made Regulator Clocks are made in well-finished wooden cases, and are excellent timekeepers. Their decorative appearance adapt them more for the hall or a dining-room. Eight-days' wind, enamelled 6 in. dials. Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIP'S

Timekeepers, in circular metal cases, are specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. 8in. dials, bold figures, and are eight-days' wind.

Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.

NOTE.—Timepieces are alluded to as non-strikers, and Clocks are strikers.

Full Catalogue of Clocks on application.

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

## A PERFECT SMOKE.

## THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE
## INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
## INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF
## E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
BENARES,
COMPRISING THE DISPENSARY KNOWN AS
## THE MEDICAL HALL
with full rights in all the well-known Proprietary Preparations of the Firm, such as Essence of Chiretta, Neem, Papiya, &c., &c.
ALSO THE WELL APPOINTED PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS
## THE MEDICAL HALL PRESS
with a full stock of Presses, Type, especially good Nagari fonts and all requisites for a high class Printing Establishment, including the copyright in numerous publications.
ALSO A LARGE, PUCCA BUILT PARTIALLY UPPER STORIED
## DWELLING HOUSE
containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and outhouses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantoaments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO., BENARES,
or from
MESSRS. C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

### ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

### ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000. | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of COUPES for 1902-1903, in the Central Thana Forest Division, at Bandra, on the 5th of August, 1902. Particulars regarding conditions of Tender can be had from the Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, or from the Range Forest Officers of Bassein, Wada Khardi and Mokhada.

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Central Thana.

Bandra, 4th July, 1902.

NOTICE.

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL IN BRITISH INDIA.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the conditions for the ADJUDICATION of the FERRY RIVER SERVICE in Goa by LAUNCHES moved by steam, oil or electricity, can be seen in this Consulate General, Florence House, Apollo Bunder, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. every day except Sundays.

VISCOUNT DE WREN,
Consul-General for Portugal.

Bombay, 7th July, 1902.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. namely

Rs. 180 per whole Share.
Rs. 45 per quarter Share.

has been declared and made payable on and after 4th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 28th July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th July to 11th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

12 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India, the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is prepared to receive up to 12 Noon, Bombay Time, of MONDAY, the 11th August, 1902, SEPARATE sealed Tenders for the following two LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum :—

1. Rs. 4 lakhs being the 3rd instalment of the Loan of 24 lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works, repayable on 1st June, 1943.
2. Rs. 8 lakhs being the balance of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 25 lakhs, repayable on 1st May, 1923.

Total...Rs. 12 lakhs.

Further particulars as to the Form of Tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted Tender, amounts, etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further Loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Az. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th July, 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act II of 1886, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 13½ Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 11 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees.
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JAIJI, widow of COWASJI NOWROJI POCHKHANAWALLA, deceased, and RUSTOMJI COOVERJI BANDELLA, the Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of COWASJI NOWROJI POCHKHANAWALLA have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the three Bungalows or Dwelling-houses and out-houses kitchens, rooms, stables, standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1513.3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On the East by the property of Haji Ludak Lakda walla, on the West by the property of Butcher Chan Kasai, on the North by the property of Bohra Hoptoola Goolam Hoosein Kesamwalla, and on the South by the Khetwadi Back Road aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2153(1), 2152(2) and 2152(3) and Street Nos. 117-119 and 1 & 2, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Cowasji Nowroji Pochkhanawalla and now of the vendors.—Dated this 3rd day of July 1902,

PESTONJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys,

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

**Rs. 5,000**
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENTS SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to get right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

| PRIZES. | | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 1 Do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| 1 Do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 |
| 2 Prizes Rs. | 125 | each | ... | ... | 250 |
| 2 Do. „ | 100 | „ | ... | ... | 200 |
| 2 Do. „ | 75 | „ | ... | ... | 150 |
| 4 Do. „ | 50 | „ | ... | ... | 200 |
| 10 Do. „ | 25 | „ | ... | ... | 250 |
| 100 Do. „ | 10 | „ | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. „ | 5 | „ | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. „ | 1 | „ | ... | ... | 200 |
| 523 Prizes | | | Total ... | | 5,000 |

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damianas, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

SHORTHAND COURSE OF 48 Lectures. The II Session of the above Course begin on the 17th July at 8-30 a. m. Three Lectures a week of an hour each between 7-30 and 9-30 a. m. Open to Ladies. Rs. 25, for the whole term. Few vacancies only. Also special Ladies' Class, also individual tuition.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Pitman's Shorthand School, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

ANY EUROPEAN LADY who can spare time at her own place to instruct a Native Gentleman may apply to BOX No. "297 J." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

CHEAP HARNESS FOR THE MONSOON.—Single Horse or Pony Brown Leather Harness, Rs. 33-8 and 65. Single Horse or Pony Patent Leather Harness, Rs. 37-8 and 75. Pair Horse or Pony Brown Leather Harness, Rs. 70 and Rs 125. Pair Horse or Pony Patent Leather Harness, Rs. 80.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REQUIRED a 2nd class NATIVE ENGINEER for a Ginning Factory Upcountry. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. "307 J." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

SHOEING, SHOEING, SHOEING.—R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., have engaged the Services of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER of great experience who is now in charge of their Forge at their Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

FELT MATTRESS PADS will prevent your Mattresses being spoilt by Rust. All sizes kept in Stock by M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MONSOON BOOTS.—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14. Satisfaction Guaranted. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; from one year to two years, Rs. 2 ; two to three years, Rs. 3 ; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 60 and Rs. 65, Celestinas, Phœnix, Imbrea, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EK-DAM : RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "G." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Sixpenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis in very good order
1 chestnut Arab, 14 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness
1 handsome grey Arab pony, 13-3½, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness
1 bay waler mare goes well in saddle and harness,
1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage with a powerful chestnut Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong landau in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 13th inst, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, life size oil paintings of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Prince Consort, and their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India, large pier glasses in massive gilt frame with gilt marble tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12 and 24 lights hanging argand lamps by "Tucker" and others, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers by "Mack" and others, a large size drawing room Brussel's carpet, large and small size solid marble statues, and pillars, Mechanical toys, one Rosewood full size hand argand playing brass music trumpets, clarionets, flutes, &c., with extra barrels, handsome oil paintings by well-known artists, a single seated English-built glass fronted brougham by "Lawrie and Marner", one handsome strong-built rubber tyred landau by P. Press, one handsome strong landau by Sartin and McKenzie, one English-built glass fronted brougham by Silk and Sons, one strong English-built rubber tyred landau by Kesteron, suitable for single or pair, one handsome strong cabriolet by P. Press, one powerful bay waler goes in saddle and harness, one handsome English-built Brougham by Silk and Sons, one handsome English-built Landau by Kesterton, one handsome English-built Barouches by Silk and Sons, one handsome strong English-built brougham on cee spring by Shanks, in first rate order, hanging globe and kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART II.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The horses and carriages will be sold on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, plated ware, porcelain table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks time-pieces, toys, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction 1st their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture, such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, ottoman marble tables, teapoys, meat-safe, cupboards, almirah, book and hat stand, dressing and washhand tables,

1 studio camera, 10 by 8, with 5 dark slides and studio stool.

By order of the Administrator-General gold ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Keshavjee Madavjee, consisting of gold wristlet, bangles, necklaces, silver plates, pots, cups, silk shetari, sarries, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 gent's "Bebee" bicycle with free wheel and good gear, double tube, non-slipping tyres.
Also several lady's and gent's bicycles.
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
The property of a gentleman gone to England—
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria, with a handsome grey Arab horse and set of plated harness,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the West View, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, revolving top office table, plated ware crockery and glassware iron frame cottage piano by Rose in good order, gent's bicycle, large cooking stove with hot water tank, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, etc the property of W TAYLOR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 55, Dellina Street, Mazagon, next to the Nawab's Tank, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, 16 stops organ by Doring and Blake Organ Commissaire billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, etc. English iron safe, open carved blackwood pier tables, writing table, conversation couches and chairs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, brass bedstead, lamps, table ornaments, etc, the property of Mr. S J DESOUZA.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th July, 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M. : with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Fœted Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address :—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them on the death of the survivor.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no amount Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5½ |
| „ 1 Year | 5 |
| „ 6 Months | 4½ |
| „ 3 Months | 4 |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar, |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa, |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT B. ROSS,
Manager.

## BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW, | PENANG, |
| BANGKOK, | HIOGO, | RANGOON, |
| BATAVIA, | ILOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA, | SINGAPORE, |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA, |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN, |
| HAMBURG, | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL PIANOS IMPORTED BY US BEING

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS

ARE MADE WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

For lightness and elasticity of touch, perfect damping and pure singing sympathetic tone, the under damper action is the only kind to be relied upon for these qualities. Intending purchasers should see that they only get Pianos made with under damper actions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES,
BY THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
C. BECHSTEIN,
LONDON & BERLIN.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE-FABRIK STUTTGART
AND ONLY IMPORTERS OF THE
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
(TRADE MARK.)
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS
FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description are speedily carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Bl

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 9.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills.

Rs. 14'90 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 70 do. Bombay.
" 24'40 do. Madras.

Rs. 40'00 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Minimum rate received 5 per cent. Average rate 15'96.
Telegraphic Transfers—nil.
Total amount sold during week .....40,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week .....40,00,000
Extra allotments—Bills on Bombay Rs. 1,10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | £93 3-8 | unchanged |
| 2½ per cent. Reduced | £101 1-4 | plus 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | £109 1-2 | unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Govt. Securities | £2 5 | plus 1-8 |
| Bar Silver in London | 24 7-16 | = plus 3-16 |
| Do. 2 months hence | 24 5-16 | = plus 1-8, |
| Do. New York | 52 7-8 | = plus 1-4 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25'16 | unchanged |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20'46 1-2 | = plus 1-4 |
| Do. New York | 4'27 3-4 | = unchanged |
| Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. | | = do. |
| " Short London Bills 2 1-2 | " | = do. |
| " Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 | " | = do. |
| 3 months St. Fine Trade Bills 2 3-4 | " | = do. |
| 6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 | " | = do. |
| Interest, day to day loans 2 | " | = do. |
| Do. 7 day market loans 2 | " | = do. |

Metals, &c.—unchanged.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 38 1-2 July-Aug. sellers, Tone quiet.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 15,000. Spot 5d. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4'51 | 4'45 | 4'22 | 4'16 |
| ... | ... | —1 | —2 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. |
| 4'21 | 4'19 | 4'19 | 4'18 | 4'18 |
| —2 | —2 | —2 | —3 | —2 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 3,000 Bales. |
| " Last year | 6,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | nil. |
| " Continent | 3,000 " |
| Mid-Uplands | 9 1-4 |
| Futures, month of July | 8'61 plus 2 |
| Do. do. Dec. | 7'32 plus 5 |
| Coffee | 5 1-8 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 9 |
| Futures month of Sept. | 8'01 plus 5 |
| Do. Dec. | 7'07 plus 6 |

Closing tone firm.

Arrival. Eden Hall.

Imports of Bullion ex s. s. Chusan

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | Rs. 1,51,322 | from Melbourne |
| Silver Bullion | Rs. 65,286 | from Adelaide |
| Do. | Rs. 6,11,335 | from San Francisco |
| Do. | Rs. 1,16,045 | from Shanghai |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 9th July, 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,413 bales. |
| Wheat | 2,357 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,030 " |
| Rapeseed | 3,708 " |
| Gingelyseed | 42 " |
| Poppyseed | 907 " |
| Groundnuts | 77 " |
| Castorseed | 5,805 " |
| Rice | 2,025 " |
| Myrabolams | 912 " |
| Cottonseed | 3,278 " |

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 75 lakhs up and the rate of interest is reduced to 3 per cent.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 10th 1902.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | | 1s. 3 19-32 to 1-3-15-16d | |
| Bank Demand | | | 1s 3 15-16d | |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | | | 1s 4 1-8d | |
| Do | C do | do | 1s 4 7-32d | |
| French Francs 3 | do | do | 169 1-4 | |
| Marks 3 | do | do | 137 1-2 | |
| Hongkong 30 | Days Sight | | 128 1-2 | |
| Shanghai 30 | " " | | 170 1-2 | |
| Japan 30 | " " | | 151 | |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 97-10 |
| 1st Settlement | 97-10 |

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 6th February | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 19th June | 4 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 10th June | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 20th June | 4 | do. |

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone Quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... ... | 10 1 |
| Forward | | |

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready | 6 | 6 |
| Do. Forward | | |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready | 6 | 14 |
| do Forward | | |
| Yellow Gungeri, Ready | 7 | 7 |
| do. Forward | | |

Poppyseed.—Tone Quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... ... ... | 8 | 9 6 |
| Forward | | | |

Castorseed—Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... ... ... | 27 8 to 27 12. |
| Forward | | |

Liverpool opening telegram—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | quiet. |
| Estimated sales | 12,000 bales. |
| Total imports | 1,000 |

| July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4'53 | 4'46 | 4'33 | 4'25 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mch |
| 4'22 | 4'20 | 4'20 | 4-19 |
| Mch.-Ap. | | | |
| 4-19 | | | |

COTTON.—The local market is quiet and unchanged with a small enquiry, from the local Mills, and Japan shippers. The Satta market is also quiet with rates quoted the same as yesterday.

SHARES—Steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | Rs. | 1,265 |
| Manockjee Petits Mills | " | 1,510 |
| Total Tapty Valley Railway | Rs. | 4,174 |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 96 3-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 109 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 Russian Papers | 65 |
| Bar Silver | 24 7-16 |

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Cheakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara ...also and Khumbharwada | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| D Kalbadevy, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 3 | 4 | 80 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 113,356 | 98,699 | |
| Same date, last year | 9 | 10 | 94 |


## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.


# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DUNCAN—July 5, at Terraughtie, Dumfries, N B, the wife of J Bryce Duncan, Esq, of Newlands, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RUNGE—June 26, at Maboba, Bunde khand, the wife of G F Runge, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN—June 28, at Dinapore, Charles Brown, late of the Bengal Police, aged 67 years.
GREEN—July 1, at her residence, 15, Ripon Street, Madras, Florence Mary Mand, after a short illness.
WOOD—July 2, at Murree, of enteric fever, 2nd-Lieut Alan Charles Leith Wood, 24th Punjab Infantry, aged 20 years and 6 months.

*A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.*

*It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.*

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 3-25m., 3-39a. Low water, 8-57m., 10-3a.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p. m.

FOOTBALL.

R. A. vs. B. V. A.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA :—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations &c., during the month of June. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Rs. 25; Mr Narotamdas Murarji, Rs. 20; Anonymous, a Bicycle; Messrs. Sha Luxmichand Manekchand, Sha Chama Shivji, and Sha Hausraj Mulji, and Agripada Bazaar Punch, Secretary, Coronation Dinner Fund, and Kumbherwada grain merchants, rice, sweets, &c. Mr. M. S. Kotkar, Mangoes; and Bai Fatmabai, widow of the late Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, plantains.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | An Secours ... Vardevell |
| Overture | The Barber of Seville ... Rossini |
| Cornet Solo | Eine Nacht in der Schweitz. Hume |
| Selection | A Runaway Girl ... Caryll |
| Valse | Wiener Extrablatter ... Translateur |
| Galop | Wildbad Eisenbahn ... Kuhner |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EVADING CUSTOMS DUTY—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Bartley prosecuted one Jamnadas Saroop, a milkman, on a charge of receiving three pieces of silver bullion, valued at Rs. 300, knowing the same to have been stolen. It appeared from the evidence adduced that one Venktesh Venkapa, partner in the firm of Roomal Sahaya of Mandanee purchased on the 15th March last a brick of silver bullion from a marwari for Rs. 1,800 for despatch to the firm of one Roomal Randaya in Secunderabad. With a view to evade customs duty at the destination, he had the brick cut into eighteen pieces and having prepared three bags of saltpetre, put six of the pieces in each of the bags, which he then despatched to Secunderabad. A few days after Venktesh received a letter from his constituent at Secunderabad, stating that the silver pieces in two of the bags were found intact but in the third bag were found pieces of stones instead of silver. Venktesh made no complaint to the police; but subsequently the police while making inquiries in another case learnt that a man named Toolsiram had taken a bag of saltpetre into a house in Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and having opened it and resealed it, sent it in a cart to the Wadi Bunder Goods station. Tulsiram has since disappeared but it was ascertained that he was on friendly terms with the accused, who was then arrested on suspicion, and on his room being searched, a box containing three pieces of silver was found concealed on a loft. The police traced Venktesh who indentified the property. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## ROBBING THE SHRIRANGAM.

### CASE TRANSFERRED TO TRICHINOPOLY

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. B. Binning Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Roberts charged Ajodhya Prasad Loni, and nine other purdeshis and two purdeshi women named Janki and Munna, with stealing precious stones, cash, currency notes, sovereigns, jewellery, and gold and silver ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 21,492, from the Shrirangam temple Trichinopoly.

Muthu Krishnan Pillay, a clerk in the Shrirangam temple, said that he kept the accounts of the jewellery belonging to the temple. The theft took place in the temple on the night of the 15th June last. The five saphires before the Court formed part of a necklace and he could identify them. There were also five rubies stolen which were set in the crowns of the two goddesses in the temple. The witness identified the four rubies produced in the Court, as well as some gold fragments which he said formed a part of the sacred thread round the neck of the gods. Of all the accused witness could identify the first, the second, the fifth, the sixth, and Janki. He said that he saw Janki in the town of Shrirangam.

Inspector Power gave evidence that he found all the accused living together in the Madhav Baug on the afternoon of the 4th instant. On the statements of the first, second, and the third accused, he arrested the rest of the accused. He was moreover in possession of information which led him to believe that all the accused were connected with the theft at Shrirangam. While conducting inquiries he found sapphires, rubies and four gold bars in a box belonging to the first accused. The gold brick weighing 326 tolas was produced by the fifth accused. Accused No. 9 was found in possession of currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,000 and the box belonging to the first accused. Besides this he was in possession of certain telegrams which passed between Majara and Benares and which were of a very suspicious character. He was informed that all the accused were together in Majara, where the party had split up and again assembled in Poona whence they came to Bombay and put up at the same place.

His Worship ordered all the accused to be handed over to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be sent over to Trichinopoly for trial.

## THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE above tournament will take place in Madras commencing on Monday, the 21st proximo, when the Challenge Cup at present held by the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, will be offered for competition. All entries must reach the honorary secretary not latter than the 7th idem. The rules, etc., are obtainable from the honorary secretary for hockey, Madras Cricket Club.


WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and hemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.


## ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. D. B. Binning, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormusji Todiwala, Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jamukhram and Luximidas Nagordas with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding and abetment. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the first and the fifth accused, Mr. Spencer, pleader, for the second and third, Mr. Byrne solicitor, for the fourth, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the sixth. Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga and Mr. Weltnker, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Nurbuddabai.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Bowen said that a case was tried at the High Court in respect of the will of Jadia Hariwalabh Gulabchand on the 12th January 1900. That will was a forgery. Shortly after that a will was made in favour of Bhaichand Naron, and Vithal Jamukhram circulated the fact that the deceased had made such a will. On coming to know this, Bai Narbudabai, widow of the deceased, made inquiries as to whether such a will did exist, but found that no such will was made. The widow however, made a will on the 2nd of July 1900, and appointed Vithal Chaturbhuj and three others as executors. Later on Gordhan Nursey produced another will dated 7th July, and during the proceedings that forged will was brought in. Subsequently when Narbuddabai died, her executors while making enquiries about her property found twelve books of account one of which contained a will. Further inquiries led to Gordhan Narsey's arrival in Bombay from Patan, in answer to a telegram sent to him by Vithal Chaturbhuj. Instead of seeing Vithal Chaturbhuj in in Bombay he met, Gordhan Gopal, who took him to the house of one Ranchod, Gordhan Nursy then refused to join Vithal Chaturbhuj in obtaining probate of the will of Nurbuddabai. He was then introduced to third accused, a clerk to Mr. Cama, solicitor, and this led to Gordhan Narsy taking proceedings in opposition to the executors, Gordhan Narsy then filed a caveat in September 1900. Afterwards Gordhan Narsy retained the books which he had brought to Bombay and in December 1901, he handed them over to Todiwala, the third accused. On 11th October 1900, Messrs, Bhaishanker and Kanga obtained an affidavit for inspection of documents. On 15th December 1900, the affidavit was made, but Messrs, Bhaishanker and Kanga had much difficulty in getting the inspection of books. Until 26th February 1901, two of the books were not produced. Subsequently Mr. Billimoria, solicitor for Gordhan Nursy, first produced one of the books and then the book containing the original will. The first contained a draft of the will, and the last the alleged will. The prosecution therefore believed that the forgery must have taken place after the books were handed over to third accused, who was clerk to Mr. Cama, solicitor. The second accused was assisting both Gordhan Narsy and Bhaichand Naron, and wanted Rs. 5,000 to settle the matter. On 20th of July 1901 Bhaichand filed a petition for probate of the alleged will, and Vithal Jamukram, fifth accused, filed an affidavit in support of the will. The fifth and sixth accused were the attesting witnesses to the will. Fifth accused made another affidavit in October, stating that he was not the will of the deceased. The sixth accused subsequently admitted to Vithal Chaturbhuj that he had attested the will at the request of Kalidass, No. 4 was the person who wrote out the forged will, but the prosecution could not say who wrote the signature of the deceased. Bhaichand then filed a suit against the executor, Gordhan Narsy too, filed another suit, setting up another Will of Nurbuddabai. Eventually a consent decree was taken in the suits. Gordhan Narsy had asked No. 3 to return the books. No. 2 made an admission to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga that he had burnt two of the books. The second accused then went to the Prothonotary's office and got this will. He showed it to Chaganlal, and then the matter was reported to Mr. Girdharlal, solicitor, who took inspection in the High Court and the whole of the case came to light.

Gordhan Narsy was the first witness examined. He said that he was a native of Sidhpore and a goldsmith by caste. He knew Hariwalabh Golabchand, who was married to his sister Narbadabai. Hariwalabh died in the month of Posh of the Samvat year 1958 in Bombay. Therefore he came to Bombay and lived with his sister. He had nothing to do with the creditors of the estate of his brother-in-law. He was acquainted with the signature on Hariwalabh and the signature on the will was not that of Hariwalabh. Witness was further examined as to the wills and the deaths of his sister and her husband. The case was then adjourned till Tuesday next week.

## POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH JULY 1902.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY 8TH JULY.

Maiden Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Sabyne's b aus m Undine by Aberdeen—Enid aged
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition by Burton—Mocking Bird 4 years
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl by Regent—dam Ruby 14 0 1/2 aged
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 5 years
Mr James' b aus h Fleet Surgeon
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette 6 years
V Major Inglston's b nd am m Madeira by Sir Modred—Marsala 4 years
Aga S Shah's b aus g Corroboree
Mr S M McCausland's b aus g Chance aged
Mr James' b aus g Fife and Drum 4 years
Mr L C Swifte's b eg Servader by St Serf—Adornment aged

Maiden Arab Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Mahomedalli Mahomedbhoy's ch a h Artist 14 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Chungiz aged
Mr Khan Bin Doory's b a h Erwook aged
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox 3 years
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Khaderi aged
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 13 3
Mr James' ch a h Sandow
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Assoof Shariff's b a h Young Roberts 14 0
Mr M F Mehta's ch a h Silvermane 4 years
Mr Ebrahim Bin Rashid's b a h Young Taiseer 13 2 1/2
Mr A E Ander's g a h Scothellaged
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 14 0
Mr Jackson's b a h King Arthur 4 years

The July Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's ch a h Zoorat 13 3 1/2
Mr Jarools Bin Taib's b a h Nujeeb 13 2 1/2
Messrs Mathuradas's Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Shalimar 13 2
Mr Westropp's ch a h Chancellor 13 2 1/2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3/4
Aga S Shah's b a h Jodhpore 13 3
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Assoof Shariff's b a h John Roberts 13 3 1/2
Messrs A M Amer Ebrahim Amer and Cowaeji Burjorji's g a h Carnane 13 3 1/2
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panalla II 13 2

The Monsoon Stakes—Distance 1·2 mile.

Lieut-Col Eccles ch a h K G 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Obyan 13 2 1/2
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 13 3
Mr Hajee Esmail Cassim's b a h Magistrate 13 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Jodhpore 13 3
Aga S Shah's g a h Challenger 13 3
Mr Faraj Bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3/4
Mr Ebrahim Bin Rashid's b a h Settler 13 1 1/2
Mr Abdool Aziz Bin Saif's b a h Hindoostan 13 2 3/4
Mr A A Amer's b a h Panther 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Fleshlight late Sumdan 13 2
Mr James' ch a h Nonpareil 13 2
1st Bombay Lancer's b a g Subhoy 13 2 3/4

The County Bred Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Lt Col Eccles ch c b m Lady Betty 13 3 3/4
Mr J Mollison's b c b m Bawbee 14 1
Mr A K Heyland's ch c b h Dictator by Elzevir 13 3
Mr Mathurdass Goculdass ch c b m La Bailiffe 14 1 3/4
Aga S Shah's ch c b g Mirage 14 1 1/2

Selling Plate—Distance 1·2 mile

Lt Col Ecele's g a h Buster II 13 3 Rs 600
Mr Mahomedalli Mahomedbhoy's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2 Rs 1000
Mr Ananuji Nanji's b a h Chota Saheb 13 1 1/2 Rs 1200
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3/4 Rs 900
Mr Mohanlal T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 3 Rs 600
Messrs Joseph Antony and Abdool Aziz tin Shia bja h Young Sherali 13 2 Rs 1000
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Fleshlight late Sumdan 13 2 Rs 1000
Mr James' g a h Orphan 13 1 1/2 Rs 1300

The Service Stakes—Distance 1/2 mile

Captain Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever 13 3
Lt Col Eccles' b a h Hatum 13 2 1/2
Major C F Murray's b a g Bonnie Lad 13 3 3/4
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 14 0
Lt Col Crosby's ch a h Expert 13 3

Second Entries close on Tuesday, 15th July 1902.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 26th July 1902.

First Entries close on Tuesday, 15th July 1902
Second Entries close on Tuesday, 22nd July 1902
Notice—Poona 2nd Extra Meeting, Saturday 26th July 1902
Correction—Arab Trial Plate—For W A reduced 10lbs read W A raised 10lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W I T C.

Poona, 9th July 1902.


HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT effect wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who had been patients in the large hospitals without deriving benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect, and though the cure is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.


## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Thursday.—Pressure changes have been small except in Kathiawar where pressure has risen slightly to rapidly. The storm in that region is practically in the same position and has commenced filling up. It has given heavy rain amounting to two inches at Veraval and light showers in other parts of Guzarat. Moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast and light local showers in South India, the Deccan, Central Provinces and Central India. Mangalore has received five inches, Cochin, Calicut and Karwar two and Neemach 1½ inches. Light to moderate showers have fallen on the Burma Coast, General rain in North-East India and moderate rain in the Mussoorie hills. Cherrapunji has received nearly 10 inches, Dibrugarh 4 1-2, Tavoy Moulmein, Akyab, Patna, Dinajpur, Allahabad Deradun, and Mussoorie two inches. Winds are comparatively light and irregular on the West Coast.

## THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Company's steamer King Arthur, Captain T. S. Milcrist, which arrived in harbour to-day from the Persian Gulf, experienced south-west winds for three days and subsequently a south-west gale with terrific rain squalls. The same company's steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain F. De Lorne, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, encountered a cyclone travelling to the north-west off the Kathiawar Coast with a very heavy sea, the lowest barometer reading being 29.42. Afterwards there was a fresh south-west wind and a high sea. The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Ranee, Captain G. Craig, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta, met strong monsoon weather with heavy squalls of rain.

## STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer Bombay has received the following telegram dated Simla, July 10 2-35 p.m.

"Storm Signal. The storm in Kathiawar is unchanged in position, but is filling up and winds on the Kathiawar Coast are decreasing in force. Warning will now cease.

## THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Company have received the following telegrams from their agents.

Amrsoti 9th July.—Rain fell here yesterday, measuring 15 cents. The weather continues the same.

Broach, 9th July.—Rain fell here the whole night. More rain is reported to have fallen in the district than in Broach.

Wadhwan, 9th July.—The weather is cloudy and rain is expected.

Dondaiche, 9th July.—The weather during the week was very hot, sultry and cloudy. But on Monday and Tuesday last it became very cloudy and a few good showers of rain fell on both days. Sowing operations have commenced, but more rain is required.

Julgaum Jamod, 9th July—Last night rain fell, measuring 40 cents. Weather cloudy, but not so hot as it was during the previous week.

Dhulia, 9th July.—The weather is unsettled and very warm and cloudy, sunny and windy at times. Yesterday the weather became cooler and very cloudy, and a good downpour was expected, but only a passing shower fell which gauged 5 cents. The total rainfall up to date is 5·25 cents. The present moisture of the ground will keep up the young cotton plant for a week or more. The cotton sowing operations are nearly over. The sowing of grain is being pushed on rapidly.

## TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS.

A private telegram from Bhavnagar states :—Excessive rains reported in the districts. Porbander 12 inches, Jafrabad 4 inches. Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

PUNJAUB.

Amritsar.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2 in. 50 cts. Weather looks like rain. More rain wanted generally for kharif crops.

Hissar.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 5 in. 55 cts. Weather bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 4 in. 25 cts. Cotton prospects much improved. Rain general over southern and eastern districts. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Delhi.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 8 in. 42cts. Weather looks like rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

N.-W. PROVINCES.

Agra.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2 in 37cts. Weather bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2 in. 6 cts. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally.

RAJPUTANA.

Beawar.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 11in. 38 cts Weather cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

BERAR.

Amrosti.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 8in. 15cts. Sufficient rain fallen generally, Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 5 in. 87cts. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress,

KHANDEISH.

Dhulia.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 5in. 22cts. Rain general over district. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 1in. 96cts Weather cloudy, but no rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton sowing begun

BROACH.

Broach—Rainfall from 1st June to date 4in. 29cts. Rain general over districts. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.

Viramgam.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 1 in. 83cts. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 96cts. Weather like rain. Cloudy but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Dholiera.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 1in. 1cts. Weather looks like rain.

Bhawnagar.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2in. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Rain general over district. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing not begun partially.

SHOLAPUR.

Barsi.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2in. 25cts. Weather continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 4in. 36cts. Weather cloudy but no rain. Food-grains sowing backward.

DHARWAR.

Hubli.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 6in. 67cts. Weather continues cloudy. Showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

MADRAS

Bellary.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 4in. 45cts. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla | | Esplade. | | Fort. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts |
| Previously registered | 12 | 55 | 17 | 97 | 15 | 57 | 15 | 90 |
| Thursday, 10th July | 0 | 10 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 24 |
| Total | 12 | 65 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 75 | 16 | 14 |
| Total fall to July 10th 1901 | 45 | 03 | 34 | 11 | 38 | 13 | 35 | 48 |
| Total fall to July 10th 1900 | 22 | 84 | 23 | 85 | 23 | 17 | 24 | 28 |

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 16 | 19 |
| July 10th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am. | 0 | 17 |
| Total | 16 | 36 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calion standard, reduced to the same temperature 32 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·519 | SE | 4 | 94·9 | 75·9 | 70 | 0·59 | 1·30 | —2·62 |
| Sirsa | 29·501 | N | 7 | 102·8 | 81·6 | 70 | ... | 1·89 | —1·13 |
| Delhi | 29·523 | SE | 7 | 98·7 | 78·0 | 79 | ... | 3·42 | +1·85 |
| Agra | 29·486 | SE | 4 | 97·0 | 81·9 | 73 | ... | 2·37 | —4·66 |
| Cawnpore | 29·495 | Calm | 3 | 90·3 | 77·6 | 79 | ... | 2·06 | —4·44 |
| Allahabad | 29·521 | WSW | 4 | 95·1 | 77·8 | 89 | 2·21 | 5·36 | —4·39 |
| Jhansi | 29·517 | Calm | 3 | 91·7 | 79·2 | 89 | ... | 6 52 | —3·81 |
| Jacobabad | 29·410 | ESE | 3 | 112·2 | 92·0 | 58 | ... | 0·27 | —0 12 |
| Karachi | 29·451 | WSW | 12 | 97·4 | 83·3 | 82 | ... | 3·35 | +1·97 |
| Jeypore | 29·494 | SSW | 2 | 100·7 | 82·1 | 60 | ... | 1·86 | —3·54 |
| Ajmere | 29·479 | NW | 4 | 97·4 | 84·5 | 63 | ... | 1·89 | —2·73 |
| Deesa | 29·492 | SE | 22 | 99·1 | 80·1 | 69 | ... | 1·01 | —4·18 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·451 | SE | 4 | 96·2 | 78·1 | 81 | 0·03 | 1·45 | —9·60 |
| Bhuj | 29·454 | N | 9 | 97·3 | 81·9 | 86 | ... | 1·78 | —2·90 |
| Jamnagar | 29·444 | NNE | 16 | 92·0 | 79·7 | 91 | 0·35 | 0·74 | —5·06 |
| Dwarka | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·424 | N | 16 | 91·9 | 76·2 | 100 | 0·58 | 0·74 | —8·23 |
| Bhownagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pare | 29·464 | SW | 19 | 86·0 | 1 | 73 | 0·01 | 1·33 | —5·56 |
| Veraval | 29·463 | WSW | 15 |

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KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
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MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
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URQUHART.

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"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1902.


## LAND REVENUE ARREARS.

THE reply of the Bombay Government to the representation of the Presidency Association on the subject of remissions of revenue, is one which even the heads of the Association must have expected. Only by a very unreasonable stretch of imagination could it be alleged that Government's action in regard to the collection of revenue arrears from those well able to pay was either harsh or improper. It is related of Lord Kitchener that when during the peace negotiations De Wet tried to get him to agree to an impossible proposition, he merely replied "Don't be childish". There was evidence in the Association's letter to Government that they knew they were asking too much in seeking to have all arrears wiped off without inquiry. Government do not answer them in the manner of Lord Kitchener or quite as curtly as they might have replied, but they show very clearly that there is no foundation for the extraordinary assumption that all revenue debts were to be written off without regard to the circumstances of the debtor. Any idea of that sort is too patently absurd to need discussion. Under the orders of Government the ryots who need relief have already obtained it. But the authorities, in justice even to the cultivators who have suffered by famine, are rightly bound to prevent persons who can pay, dishonestly trading upon the beneficence designed to relieve distress. The effect of the extension of liberality advocated by the Presidency Association, Government quite truly say, would be to exempt people who, although well able to meet their liability, have deliberately refrained from doing so at the cost of others who have a more honourable sense of duty. It is notorious that many well-to-do persons have withheld revenue payments in the hope of sharing in the benefit of remissions. Moreover it has been seriously argued that owners or occupiers of land who derive a considerable part of their income from other sources should be placed on the same footing in regard to remissions as the ryot who is wholly dependent upon his scanty crops. This is equivalent to saying that the profits of one branch of business should not be applied to meet the losses on another branch ; and a more ridiculous proposition it would be difficult to conceive. It is to be feared that in drawing up their representation on the subject of remissions, the Presidency Association were not uninfluenced by a regard for the interests of individuals who have shown their complete ability to take care of themselves in securing any benefits that are going.

A PENAL EXPERIMENT.

AN experiment in the treatment of youthful offenders is being made at Borstal near Chatham, which will be watched with interest by all interested in criminology. If the results of the Borstal scheme prove encouraging, the State will be asked to establish a system of penal reformatories, as recommended by the Prisons Committee of 1895, with the idea of ensuring to all young offenders a real chance of a new start in life. In India we have made some progress by transfering the reformatories from the Jail to the Educational Department. But the Borstal experiment may teach us still further how to deal with the youthful offender, so as not merely to punish but to reform him. When the Prisons Committee sent in their report they expressed surprise that previous inquiries had almost altogether overlooked this all important matter of the treatment of young offenders. Impressed by the figures which had been placed before them, and inspired by the conviction that youth provided many chances of reform, they arrived at the conclusion that "the habitual criminals can only be effectually put down in one way, and that is by cutting off the supply". Among the measures they recommended with the object of bringing about this result was the raising of the age of admission from sixteen to eighteen and of detention to twenty-one. They also urged that the experiment of a penal reformatory on a moderate scale at the outset should be tried, and that it should be conducted under Government control. They recommended that the Court should have power to commit to these establishments offenders under the age of twenty-three, for periods of not less than one year and up to three years, with a system of licenses, graduated according to sentence, which should be freely exercised ; power be vested with the Secretary of State to transfer prisoners under twenty-three from prisons to the penal reformatory, if satisfied that the treatment there would be more suitable to the particular case. The Commissioners looked upon this plan in conjunction with the raising of the age for admission to reformatories, as the best proposal open to for the rescue of young offenders. Under the present system, they poiated, out "numbers of them come out of prison in a condition as bad or worse than that in which they came. They go out with the prison taint on them". The available prison staff and the rigid system of prison discipline, without any fault on the part of the officials, precludes the possibility of bringing to bear on the prison population the moral suasion and the healthy practical advice which they thought could be exercised by a trained and selected staff in the penal reformatory.

As a preliminary measure, no expense was incurred. It was resolved to try what might be done under existing conditions. A special class of young criminals between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, who had been sentenced in the London district to a year's hard labour or over, was formed at Bedford prison. The lads were taught a trade and subjected to special discipline and moral and physical training. The result was a success, and letters received from them after discharge gave every proof of the effect of their segregation from the adult criminal population and of their reformatory treatment. As the outcome the Prison Commission of last year recommended a considerable extension of the system. In response a portion of the convict prison at Borstal has been prepared for the reception of about a hundred youths from the London districts, and it is expected that operations will be commenced within the next four months. They are to be divided into classes, each classs being kept apart from the other and the classe again divided into grades. Promotion from grade to grade carries privileges, and the lads will be employed in workshops or outdoor work, farming, useful trades, and industries which may fit them to earn their livelihood on release. Special attention is to be given to their education by instruction in the ordinary subjects of the Elementary Education Code, by lectures and addresses and by their being provided with library books and useful literature which they are encouraged to read. With regard to suspension on discharge, upon which the future welfare of the prisoners will so largely depend, and by which alone the results of the system can be properly tested, the Commissioners have succeeded in forming a new prison association, which will devote its special attention to the Borstal cases. Without such an association success would be exceedingly problematical. One of its objects will be to find employment for them. The lack of public sympathy is the greatest obstacle to overcome. But once the scheme is set working and its friends and supporters understand what is expected of them, obstacles will quickly disappear and the lads will get the start in life it is desired to give them, free of the evil-influences from which under the old system it was impossible to dissociate them.

JAPAN'S FINANCES.

NOTHING in the recent history of Japan has been more striking than the growth of her expenditure since the Chino-Japanese war, though it is easily explained. The expenditure as shown in the Budget of 1901 is three and-a-half times what it was before the wars, and it is eight times that of 1868. Some people have been ready to say that this sudden increase in the expenditure has endangered the basis of the national finances. But in an article recently written by Count Matsukata, there appears the emphatic statement that this is not so. He contends that the increase is not out of proportion to the growth of national wealth, and he points out that the greater part of the revenue accrues from sources such as were either non-existent or quite insignificant at the beginning of the present ers. In the last thirty years foreign trade alone has multiplied fifteen-fold. Before the birth of progress in Japan, the sources of revenue were very limited. Even so recently as 1881, almost the sole source of income was the land tax. At least two-thirds of Japan's revenue came from the land tax at that period. Increased responsibilities brought with them the necessity for further financial resources, and it was found necessary to impose direct taxation. The income-tax was enacted in 1887. The most productive source of income, so far as indirect taxes are concerned, is sake, the term applied to all intoxicating liquors. This is a never-failing resource of Japanese Budget makers. It has several times been called upon to replete a failing exchequer. The Japanese Government have quickly fallen into the lines adopted by European economists, and luxuries are invariably taxed, when national exigencies will allow before necessities are called upon to support the the needs of Government. In 1901 over a quarter of the total revenue of the country came from luxuries alone. The liquor tax is a high one. In 1901 it stood at 30 shillings per 40 gallons, and the same amount of beer produced 14 shillings. Apparently the beer drinker in Japan has less cause to bless the war with the Chinese than others among his compatriots. Another sign of the commercial and industrial development of the country is the introduction of the business tax, which was imposed principally in order to counteract the preponderance of the agricultural element amongst the electors. It must be remembered in this connection that the payment of a certain amount of direct taxation is an essential qualification of an elector of the Lower House. One thing of which Japan has every right to be proud is the completeness of its cadastral survey. This survey was accomplished in a few years, and when it is remembered that several European countries have either not yet attempted such a task, or, at any rate, have not yet completed it, the perfection of the present departmental system of Japan is very remarkable. Indeed Count Matsukata may be pardoned for drawing comparisons between the state of things at present in vogue in his country, and those of the European continent. One country, he points out, failed to accomplish its cadastral survey after working forty-three years at it. Although on paper the taxes of Japan are pretty high, the people have little reason to complain. In 1901 the average rate per capita was only 5·10 yen or ten shilling and two-pence, and of this 3·65 yen were due to national taxes.

FRUIT FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PERHAPS of all the branches of agriculture in South Africa fruit farming is one of the most prosperous. The Paarl, some forty miles distant from Capetown on the main line, is one of the best wine producers in the country, and the neighbouring valley of the Drakenstein has given its name to a light Cape wine which is said to rival the product of the Rhine. In this neighbourhood are situated the majority of the farms purchased some five or six years ago by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose desire it was to become possessed of the whole of the Drakenstein Valley—an area of some ten miles in length by less than two miles in width. On the twenty-nine farms in the Valley there are approximately already a quarter of a million fruit trees and half a million vines. A short time before his death, Mr. Rhodes transferred this great property to a private company which is known as the Rhodes Fruit Farms, Limited. The Company proposes in accordance with Mr. Rhodes' aspirations and ideas, to make an attempt to place the export trade in fruit and wine to Europe and America on a sound commercial basis by offering large consignments to the shipping companies and pushing the fruits into all the best markets of the Northern Hemisphere. Mr. Rhodes considered the prospects of building up a successful export trade in fruit and wine to be thoroughly hopeful. The idea is also to put up a superior article in dried fruit—in prunes, apricots, and peaches—in order that the South African market in these commodities may be supplied from local sources, and competition with California be entered upon for the general demand. An interesting example of Colonial industries in Paarl is furnished by the Paarl Wine and Brandy Company So great is the faith in Paarl in the future, that every farmer is busily engaged in regrafting and in extending his area under cultivation. As soon as the news spreads of the fruit farming possibilities in South Africa, there should be a big influx of fruit growers from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

LAST week there was an increase, though not an alarming one, in the death-rate of the city of Bombay, the figure having risen from 37·12 per thousand per annum to 42·61. This figure almost exactly corresponds with that of the corresponding week of last year, and it is slightly above the mean of the corresponding weeks of the previous five years. However, unusual climatic conditions may have occasioned the slight increase, and it is probable that the figures will again fall in conformation with the decline which has been noticed now for some weeks past. Notwithstanding this increase there is one very satisfactory feature to be noticed. Plague continues to decline, and is now almost at vanishing point. The number of deaths last week totalled only 26 against 65 in the corresponding week of last year, and a mean for the past five years of 40. In Parel the highest total was recorded, five deaths having occurred there. No other district notified more than two deaths, and in many districts where the disease has raged most virulently, a clean sheet was presented. During the preceding week there were 45 deaths and that was regarded as a very low figure. This week it may be observed the return is only just over one half of that total. On the other hand there was a very noticeable increase in respect of deaths from phthisis and other respiratory diseases. Whereas the figure in the week preceding that of the present report was 155, this week it has gone to 180, a figure which, however, is well below that of the corresponding week of last year, and also of the mean for the five years. A feature of these figures is the decline in respect of phthisis. The total last year of deaths from that disease was 97, and the mean for the same week in the past five years 95. Last week the figure was 53—a very substantial decrease. Very probably the increase in the number of deaths from other diseases of the respiratory system was due to the sudden change in the weather. Fevers of all kinds were responsible for 72 deaths as against 65 in the previous week, and 128 in the same week last year. Strangely enough, diseases of the nervous system showed a big increase. Of the native sects mortality was lowest amongst the Hindus Among Europeans there were two deaths which corresponded to a rate of 16·94 per cent. On the whole the figures are fairly satisfactory.

H. M. S. Amphitrite, Captain, C. Windham, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday the 30th June for coal, sails to-morrow for China via Colombo.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britania with the outward Mails of the 4th July left here at 5 a. m. yesterday.

THE "Egyptian Gazette" of June 10th, distinguished itself by the following announcement :—"Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, is expected to pass through the Suez Canal to-day on his way to London to attend the Coronation". In an editorial note the Alexandria paper went a step further by stating that His Excellency had actually passed through the Canal ; and it improved the occasion by a reference to Lord Curzon's brilliant record in the East, and congratuled him on going Home with the cordial good wishes of the people of India. This was, indeed, an "intelligent anticipation of events" : the article should have stood over until after the Delhi Coronation Durbar at least.

THE subscription to the Sir Sam Browne Memorial Fund amount to just over £400 and this sum will more than suffice to cover the cost of the tablet to be placed in the cryot of St. Paul's Cathedral and the duplicate for the Lahore Cathedral. These two marble tablets will be executed for £300 and the balance of the Fund is to be invested for the purpose of providing a yearly prize for the best rifle-shot in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, which Sir Sam Browne practically raised and which he commanded for fifteen years. It is calculated that if a few more subscriptions are given, this prize can be made equal to one month's pay of a "sowar", and further contributions are therefore invited from India.

THE people of Formosa are beginning to cut their hair. That sounds like an idle announcement, says the "Japan Mail", but it means a great deal. It means final abandonment of the life of an outlaw. From many districts news of the removal of the pig-tail is announced, and the general belief is that the change has been brought about by the extensive operations undertaken against the rebels from the 3rd to the 29th of April. A whole brigade of troops was employed, and after driving the rebels from place to place, they finally brought them to bay and killed or captured a great number, having only a small list of casualties themselves—one killed and about twenty wounded. The people of Formosa have been wearing the pig-tail for 300 year.

To find out if it were possible to force the skies to rain in dry weather, the United States Agricultural Department commissioned Mr. Myers, the balloon specialist, to go to Texas, during the hottest and driest season, and make some experiments with his balloons. Among other things a big balloon was raised to an elevation of a mile, and, after being filled with oxygen and hydrogen, was exploded by electricity. The balloon was twelve feet in diameter and contained 900 cubic feet of mixed gas. For three days before there had not been the least indication of rain, and the skies were clear except for a few small white cloudlets. The explosion knocked a large building to the ground and killed hundreds of fishes in a neighbouring stream, but within a few minutes there came a terrific downpour of rain, that pelted the earth for three quarters of an hour.

## THE CORONATION GUESTS.

### THE PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND.

BY STAFFORD RANSOME.

IT is only during the last two years that the name of Richard John Seddon has become a household expression in England. At the present day, however, the Premier of New Zealand is looked upon as the incarnation of outspoken Imperialism.

No doubt there are politicians at home and in the Colonies whose views are as strong as those of this robust New Zealander, but there is not one of them who has that bump which indicates the courage of opinions so strongly developed as he.

Nor is this strange, says Mr. Stafford Ransome in the "Daily Express", for there is not a British statesman now living who has the same amount of direct power in his own particular sphere as has "King Richard" of New Zealand in his.

Up to the present that sphere has been limited to his own Colony. Though New Zealand was invited to join in the Australian Federation, it is an open secret that many Australian statesmen were satisfied to be without that Colony, for they felt that the masterful individuality of Mr. Seddon might soon overshadow their own.

And now it is rumoured that Mr. Seddon, who will land at Southampton to-day, intends to enlarge his sphere of operations and become the exponent of advanced Imperialism in England. It would be out of place to discuss the probable effect of his volcanic influence on our humdrum and red-tape-bound politics, for the rumour has not yet arrived at that stage of being "officially denied", at which point rumour may be said to have reached its first step towards authenticity.

Nor is it necessary for me to speak of what Mr. Seddon has done for the Empire during the war. All these things have impressed themselves on the Englishman at home.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

Although Mr. Seddon visited England officially at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, he was but little noticed then, and consequently by the man in the street he will be regarded practically as a newcomer when he visits us at the Coronation. A few particulars of his career are therefore of interest just now, for in the eyes of Englishmen he will certainly be one of the most notable of our guests.

Born at Eccleston, in Lancashire, in 1845, Seddon left England for Australia at the age of eighteen.

In 1869 he migrated to New Zealand. There, as a mechanical engineer and a miner, he found scope for that hard work which is necessary to his existence. Ten years after his arrival he entered Parliament as a miners' representative. In the course of time he became the right hand man of the Premier, Mr. Ballance, and accepted the Portfolio of Mines in his Ministry. Between these two men there was a great and powerful sympathy, and on the death of that popular "Progressive", Mr. Ballance, in 1893, Seddon was chosen for the Premiership as being the man who could be relied upon above all others to carry on the Government on the lines of his predecessor.

From that day to this he has held that post, and year by year his position has been strengthened, until he has become a leader with little or no opposition.

Three years ago, when he was showing me over the Parliamentary buildings in Wellington, I made the remark, "These, I suppose, are the Opposition seats" ?

AS LEADER.

"They were once," he replied, "but now my supporters practically fill both sides of the House". The Opposition had been reduced to eight members.

Throughout his career as a politician Mr. Seddon has never forgotten that he entered Parliament as representative of the working man and the working man is always in his mind when he is framing and carrying through his sometimes startling measures.

He differs, however, from the Labour leader at home in that he has a much wider range of political vision. Again, one of the most striking traits in his policy is that, although in many ways his views may be classed as almost Socialistic, he has never swerved from his loyalty to the Crown, and he has always upheld that policy among his democratic constituents. It has often been said that because Seddon is so outspoken he must fail as a diplomatist ; but anyone who has seen him at his work can vouch for this being an erroneous view. Masterful, and even overbearing, as his actions have very often been, he has known how to preserve excellent relations with the home Government, and his attitude towards the Governor of his Colony has always been one of respect.

A rather amusing and characteristic instance of Mr. Seddon's skill in masterful diplomacy was afforded when money was being voted for some large Government buildings a few years ago. He suggested a certain sum. His ideas, however, as to the class of building required were a great deal more lofty than those of his colleagues, and he could only obtain a vote for about a tenth of the sum asked for. He accepted the situation without a murmur, but adopted the more elaborate plans. When the money voted had all been expended on building a portion of the foundations, he applied for some more, and as the work had to be completed, the money this time was forthcoming.

NO VACILLATION.

That Seddon's general policy has been a sound one there can be but little doubt, as the financial state of the Colony has steadily improved since he took office.

His strength may be traced to a variety of causes. He is a tremendously hard worker, and people know that he will do what he undertakes to do. Even when one does not approve the actions of a ruler the fact that one knows that he will follow out a certain policy has a wonderfully steadying effect on a community. Then, again, his success has not made him proud, and his attitude towards his old and humbler friends is unchanged. An old doorkeeper at one of the Government offices one day said to me, pointing to the Premier on the other side of the way : "There he goes. That's Dick. If he was talking to the Prince of Wales and saw me, he'd come and shake me by the hand and say, 'Hulloa, Jim.'"

Max O'Rell once was driven by a London cabman who was wearing a yellow ribbon in his buttonhole, and, being anxious to learn all about the various "leagues" and "armies" and "brotherhoods" with which English faddism abounds, he inquired : "What does that ribbon signify ? To what league do you belong" ? "It means," said the cabby, "that I eats wot I likes and I drinks wot I likes, and I don't care ad—for nobody." There are those who would suggest that Mr. Seddon's politics are of the yellow ribbon order ; but however independent he may be, his politics are not selfish ; and we have had solid proofs that he cares very much not only for the working man and for New Zealand, but for the Empire as a whole.

THE wintry weather reported from South Africa where wintry weather is at present justified by the calendar, and not as here an anachronism and an outrage, has moved a poet to publish some verses in the "Standard", which it is safe to describe as remarkable, so far as expression is concerned, though their sentiment is timely and irreproachable. Their scansion is generally a trifle fitful, not to say actually epileptic, but they attract the attention most in the third stanza, where "Peace to their deeds and dust", is the line rhyming with "Combat and discord be hush't" "Peace to their dusht (bic)"! Far be it from us to guess to whom belongs the subscribed initial "A." Perhaps it really stands for Æschylus He, too, it is said, composed without, so to speak, a blue ribbon in his buttonhole.

THE Congress of French Poets is to meet at Lille on July 13th. The latter-day Parnassus will, no doubt, be crowded, and "standing room only" will be posted on all the doors, besieged perhaps by all the poets whose claims to recognition have not been allowed. It is said that no poet will agree to pay the fare to Lille without a guarantee of half-an-hour's speech-making. The French poets are moderate in their demands, and one short half-hour of alexandrines is but a poor recompense for a journey to Lille. Indeed, one might have expected that the honoured inhabitants would have paid the fare ten times over for the pleasure of such a feast for the ear and the intelligence. But Parnassus is not what it was. The ascent is steeper and stonier, and the vegetation is just now rather stunted.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCIDENT.

### FAVOURABLE PROGRESS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Mr. Chamberlain has been taken from Hospital His head is bound up. He looks pale but is cheerful. Quiet is essential to his recovery. He is progressing favourably.

## LORD METHUEN'S ARRIVAL.

Lord Methuen has arrived at Southampton. He is much better.

## THE EVACUATION OF TIENTSIN.

### AGREEMENT BY THE POWERS.

Secretary Hay's efforts resulting from China's appeal to America to secure the evacuation of Tientsin have been successful. The foreign generals at Tientsin will receive instructions to evacuate the place.

[On September 7th, 1901, the final protocol was signed with China. By this England and the other Powers formally agreed that China, having complied to their satisfaction with the conditions laid down by them, all the international troops would, with the exception of certain localities, the occupation of which by foreign troops was permitted in order to ensure communication between Peking and the sea, withdraw from Chihli province by September 22nd. To-day (wired the Pekin correspondent of the "Times" on the 16th ultimo), nine months later, we admit that the chief city of North China, the city which is the seat of government, a city larger than Liverpool, and an extensive area including the most thickly-peopled portion of the metropolitan province, are still in foreign possession. During February and March the British Minister repeatedly informed the Chinese that we would agree to restore Tientsin city on May 1st, provided that the other Powers acquiesced. On April 12th the six allied commanders, under the presidency of the British general, looking at the question from a purely military point of view, unanimously decided not to restore the city until four weeks after China had agreed to a whole set of new conditions. These conditions, with some unimportant modifications, have been accepted by the British and the five other Ministers, including the Japanese Minister. Who is reasonably supposed to have been influenced in his decision by his British colleague. One of these conditions is that no Chinese troops shall be permitted within 30 kilometres of Tientsin city, though foreign troops shall pass freely over this area. At a meeting of the Ministers, the British Minister protested against the injustice of this condition, but voted for it because his colleagues did. Another stipulates that within this area, covering more than a thousand square miles and containing a population numbered by millions, with a large boat population and much river piracy, the Viceroy is forbidden to employ more than 2,500 police and a personal bodyguard of 300 soldiers. With this inadequate force he is expected to maintain order to the satisfaction of the foreign Powers. Among the conditions one clause, no doubt unintentionally, may mislead the Home Governments—namely, that the Chinese garrisons within this area shall not be increased beyond the strength maintained on April 1st, 1902. But this is an unreal concession, inasmuch as at that date there were no Chinese garrisons within the area nor any Chinese soldiers. Unfortunately, the blame for action that seems inconsistent with her protestation falls somewhat heavily upon England, whose general, as sen or general, is held chiefly responsible for devising the new conditions, and whose Minister, while expressing both to his colleagues and to the Chinese his disapproval of them, yet voted for them because, presumably, we must never act independently in China, but must subordinate our interests to the wishes of Germany and other Powers.]

## BOILERS IN THE NAVY.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

### NO STANDARD BOILER RECOMMENDED.

The final report of the Committee on Naval Boilers has been published. The Committee is unable authoritatively to recommend a standard boiler for the Navy. The Committee recommends the use of cylindrical boilers, until a thoroughly satisfactory type of water-tube boiler is obtained.

[Anticipating this report a Naval correspondent wrote by last mail :—"Parliamentary opponents of the water-tube boiler, and critics of the Admiralty Water-Tube Boiler Committee in the House of Commons, have done good work in the past, because it was decidedly owing to the unsparing and outspoken expression of their opinions that the Admiralty consented to appoint a committee of experts to inquire into and report upon the best system of boilering the Navy. That committee has in the course of its investigations touched upon many important points on naval engineering matters. It is quite possible that the report of this committee will be found to contain many suggestions for eliminating the trouble which was experienced in some of the vessels which were fitted with the Belleville and other water-tube boilers. But the committee strongly recommended some type of water-tube boiler for warships, and it is not therefore surprising that the Admiralty have decided to continue to fit boilers of this type on board new vessels of war. It is evidently, therefore, very unfair for hon. members to insinuate that the Admiralty may modify the report of the Boiler Committee before presenting it to the House of Commons, and the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty took the dignified and only proper course open to him on Wednesday last, when he declined to to take any notice of such an insinuation, which was conveyed in a question put to him. It does not appear to dawn upon the minds of some M. P.'s, however zealous they may be in naval matters, that even the despised and much abused Belleville boiler has shown itself susceptible of much improvement under the better treatment which experience of it has pronounced".]

## MR. BLOUNT'S MARRIAGE.

Sir F. Wingate and Slatin Pacha were present to-day at the wedding of Sir Evelyn Wood's daughter to Mr. Edward Blount.

## CRICKET.

The match between the Australians and Warwickshire has been abandoned owing to the rain.

Hants versus Sussex has been drawn.

The Players have beaten the Gentlemen by an innings and sixty-eight runs.

The County Championship up to date stands as follows :—

| | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drwn. | Pts. | Per. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yorkshire | 12 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 71·14 |
| Sussex | 12 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 50·00 |
| Lancashire | 13 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 40·00 |
| Warwickshire | 9 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 33·33 |
| Surrey | 14 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 33·33 |
| Leicestershire | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 00·00 |
| Essex | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 00·00 |
| Somerset | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 00·00 |
| Kent | 11 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 00·00 |
| Notts | 11 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 00·00 |
| Worcestershire | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | –1 | –14·28 |
| Gloucestershire | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 | –1 | –14·28 |
| Derbyshire | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | –1 | –33·33 |
| Middlesex | 7 | 0 | 3 | 4 | –3 | –100·00 |
| Hampshire | 8 | 0 | 5 | 3 | –5 | –100·00 |

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERALP H OF AUSTRALIA.

### LORD HOPETOUN'S SUCCESSOR

LONDON, JULY 10.

The "Morning Post" says there is reason to believe that Colonel Harry Mc.Calmont is to succeed Lord Hopetoun as Governor-General of Australia.

[Colonel Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont, C. B., is M. P. for the New Market Division of Cambridgeshire, a constituency which he has represented since 1895, when he defeated Sir George Newnes. He is Colonel of the 6th Batt. Warwickshire Regiment (Militia). He was born in 1861, the eldest son Mr. H. B. B. McCalmont, Barrister-at-Law, and was educated at Eton. He was in the 1st Batt. 6th Royal Regiment, and subsequently in the Scots Guards. He served in South Africa in 1900, and received his C. B. in the same year. He is a well-known and popular sportsman and is a member of the Jockey Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron. He was the owner of the famous race horse Isinglass and also of a yacht called the Giralda which he fitted up as a cruiser that she might be put into commission if necessary in time of war. She was sold to the Spanish Government and figured more than once during the Spanish-American war. He replaced her by building a still more commodious and expensive vessel. He is a J. P. and D. L. of Cambridgeshire, is very wealthy and is therefore eligible for the post which Lord Hopetoun has resigned, and is married to Winifred, daughter of General Sir Henry De Bathe. He is forty-one years of age.

## CONVERSION OF FRENCH RENTES.

The French Chamber and Senate have agreed upon the conversion of the three and-a-half per cent. Rentes into three per cents.

## TROUBLS IN BASUTOLAND.

### FEARED NATIVE RISING.

Owing to alleged treacherous conduct on the part of Joel, one of the most prominent of the Basuto chiefs, during the war, it has been decided to summon him to Maseru to take his trial for high treason.

The Ninth Mounted Infantry and a section of the Fourteenth Battery have gone to the Basuto Frontier to provide against possible resistance. The attitude of Lerothodi is causing some uneasiness. There are indications that he may support Joel if the latter becomes recalcitrant.

[The affair may give us some trouble, for Basutoland, half the size of Switzerland is situated among the highest mountains of South Africa, the Drakensberg, in its summits near Natal reaching to ten-thousand feet.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval on the north east of the Cape Colony. The Orange Colony, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The country is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged.

Basutoland was annexed to the Cape in August 1871; but it was placed directly under the authority of the Crown from March 13, 1884. The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into seven districts, namely, Maseru, Leribe, Cornet Spruit, Berea, Mafeking, Quthing, and "Quacha's Nek". Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

According to the census taken in 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives; population in 1901 estimated at 233,500 natives and 647 Europeans. As European settlement is prohibited, the white population will remain more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

The Basutos were first formed into a single tribe by a chief named Moshesh, about 1818. In 1852 they fought against the British Government and were defeated, but their country was not annexed. In 1858 disputes, resulting in hostilities, arose between Mosbesh and the Orange Free State. In 1858, the Basutos, being hard pressed by the Free State, were saved from destruction by being taken under British protection. In 1871 their country was annexed to the Cape, but was not made subject to the general law of the Colony. Nine years later, owing to the extension to Basutoland of a Cape Act providing for a general disarmament, the whole tribe rebelled, and, after much negotiation, it was arranged that the Imperial Government should take over the country, receiving a subsidy of £20,000 (reduced to £18,000) from the Cape Government towards the cost of the administration. This arrangement was carried out in 1884, and Basutoland thus became a separate Colony. Basutoland entered the customs union in 1891, and a share of the dues is paid over to the Cape as a set-off against their contribution.

During the Boer War efforts were made by the Free State Officials to detach the natives from their allegiance, but without success. The paramount Chief Lerothodi remained loyal and made many offers of assistance to the British, which were declined, though about 10,000 horses were purchased for remount.]

## LUNCHEON TO LORD KITCHENER.

### A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

Lord Hopetoun, Generals French, and Ian Hamilton will also be guests of the Prince of Wales at the luncheon to Lord Kitchener. The company also includes the Duke of Connaught, Duke of Cambridge, Lord Roberts and his staff, Lord Salisbury and the Cabinet.

## DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Captain Chamberlain, 11th Bengal Lancers, died at Murree, last night from enteric.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

### A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Nothing is known in Simla as to the arrangements to which the "Englishman" refers to as being made in India for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales in December. Their Royal Highnesses are not at present expected in India until the autumn of 1903, but nothing has been settled about their visit.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Fenton, now on special duty in connection with the reorganisations of certain Madras regiments, succeeds Col. Kempster as Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Madras Command.

Major Charles Ainslie Russel Crommelin has been appointed Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, of the 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers. The amalgamation of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles into Corps of two battalions, to be called respectively 1st and 2nd Battalions G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been sanctioned.

The balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June :—1900.—Rs. 13,12,56,000; 1901.—Rs. 17,68,87,000; 1902.—Rs. 18,27,25,000.

## ORIENTAL CONGRESS AT HANOI.

### DELEGATES FROM ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL INVITED.

### SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TO GUESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal has received an invitation to send delegates to the Oriental Congress to be held at Hanoi, on December 1st to 6th, 1902, under the auspices of the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

The Congress as well as an international exhibition, which will be held in connection with it, will be concerned with the history, philology, archæology and ethnography of India and the Far East.

The proceedings are to include a visit to Angker, the old capital of Cambodia, once a centre of Hindu civilization.

All delegates from governments and learned societies are entitled to free first-class passage with board on any vessel of French liner that runs to Indo-China. Other persons who by paying a small subscription become adherents of the Congress are entitled to the above accommodation at a reduction of one-third.

## DELHI DURBAR.

### FREE PASSAGES AND MESSING ALLOWANCE FOR NATIVE ARMY VETERANS.

The Government of India has sanctioned free passages by rail, messing allowance, and accommodation where practicable along with their old corps to veterans of the native army attending the Coronation ceremonies at Delhi. A special camp is to be formed for those whose own regiments are not there.

## INTEREST ON DEMAND LOANS LOWERED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

At their weekly meeting to-day, the directors of the Bank of Bengal lowered the rate of demand loans from four to three per cent.

## CENSORSHIP FOR SOUTH AFRICA TELEGRAMS ABOLISHED.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from the Government of India, intimating that a communication has been received from the Secretary State to the effect that the censorship of telegrams at Aden for Mauritius and South African ports has been abolished.

## POONA CRICKET.

### POONA GYMKHANA vs. POONA PARSIS.

### GYMKHANA PROVES VICTORIOUS.

POONA, JULY 10.

The one day Cricket match, Poona Gymkhana versus Poona Parsis was played on the Gymkhana ground.

The home team won the toss and went in first making 196 for seven wickets down. The innings was declared closed. At 3-30 the Parsis went in and made 149 for the loss of nine wickets. The Gymkhana fielded nicely.

The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Greig, c Divecha, b Pavri | 52 |
| Major Field, c Master b Nagarwala | 30 |
| Mr Tillard, b Driver | 8 |
| Mr Furber c Chenoy b Pavri | 20 |
| Mr Haris b Pavri | 26 |
| Mr Edmiades, b Driver | 9 |
| Mr Forsyth, b Driver | 0 |
| Mr Sprott, not out | 20 |
| Mr Arthur, not out | 6 |
| Major Burton, Mr Cahill } did not bat | |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 196 |

PARIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Pavri, b Field | 43 |
| Mr. Master, b Harris | 4 |
| Mr. Nagarwala, st. Sprott, b Harris | 26 |
| Mr. P. J. Chinoy, b Field | 28 |
| Mr. Virjee, b Greig | 23 |
| Mr. Driver, c Sprott, b Harris | 3 |
| Mr. Bharucha, st. Sprott, b Greig | 2 |
| Mr. J. Chinoy, not out | 7 |
| Mr. Erzanna, c and b Greig | 2 |
| Mr. Irani, c Harris, b Greig | 4 |
| Mr. Divecha, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 149 |

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Mozambique, Majunga interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Communication Saigon Bangkok imperfect.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique Guadalaupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenade interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Fort De. France, Puerto, Plata restored establishing communication with Martinique via the Northern Cables.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 9 | 5 | 16 p.m | 8 | 55 |
| Teheran | 10 | 2 | 22 p.m. | 0 | 27 |
| Suez | 10 | 2 | 45 p.m. | 0 | 14 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th July, 1902.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 0 | 50 | 0 | 1 |
| " Karachi | 0 | 21 | 0 | 1 |
| " Madras | 0 | 21 | 0 | 2 |

Although the alleged grilse recently caught in Thames waters was eventually decided to the disappointment of the fishing fraternity not to have belonged to the species of salmon at all, the slow but steady purification of our national river has done much towards increasing the number and range of the species of fish existent between Teddington and the open sea. The Thames was probably at its dirtiest a dozen years ago or so. Since then year by year the foulness of the great tideway has been mitigated, one great source of improvement being due to the new treatment of sewage at the Barking outfall, for which credit is due to the London County Council. From salt and fresh water alike, the tribes of fish are recolonising the still dubious fluid which lies between. Undeterred by the heroic death by poisoning of their vanguard at Woolwhich, the roach and dace have been found at Westminster, and even caught below London Bridge, while the succulent though skew-eyed flounder has reappeared once more at Chiswick, and the smelt has been caught in plenty between Putney and Teddington. Once, to adapt, an appropriately ancient and fish-like jest, it was only the river that smelt. May its purification prosper.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar resumed charge of the office of Judge of the High Court at Bombay on the 7th July.

Mr. P.S.V. FitzGerald, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, has been allowed extraordinary leave without pay for four months in continuation of the privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate already granted to him.

Captain N. S. Coghill is appointed Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

The following appointments have been made :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Kennedy to be Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar (Rs 2,500, Political Agent); Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris to be First Grade Political Agent; Mr. P.S.V. FitzGerald, Major G. E. Hyde-Cates, and Mr. C.A. Kincaid, I. C. S., to be Political Agents, Second Grade.

Mr. L. P. Walsh, C. I. E., Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Snell, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ashby, to be Political Agents, Third Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, B.A. (Oxon.) and Major H. D. Merewether, to be Political Agents, Fourth Grade.

Major J. Davies, Captain F. W. Wodehouse (whose lien on his substantive appointment in British Service is suspended), Captain H. G. Carnegy, and Captain H. F. Jacob, to be Assistant Political Agents, First Grade.

Captain J. W. B. Merewether, Captain R. S. Pottinger, Captain F. DeB. Hancock (whose lien on his substantive appointment in British Service is suspended), Captain W. Beale, Captain J. R. B. G. Carter, Captain N. S. Coghill, Captain C. F. Harold (whose lien on his substantive appointment in this Department is suspended), Captain H. Harrison, and Captain E. O'Brien, to be Assistant Political Agents, Second Grade.

Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield, * Captain H. W. Berthon, * Captain G. Warneford, * Captain W. M. P. Wood, * Captain J. E. Condon, * Captain H. S. Strong, to be Assistant Political Agents, Third Grade.

* Major E. F. Marriot, and * Lieutenant R. J. C. Burke to be Assistant Political Agents, Fourth Grade.

The officers marked with an asterisk are to be considered as on probation until formally confirmed in their appointments.

Messrs. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., J. Ozerar, I. C. S., and E. L. Joysey, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 16th June.

Messrs. R. J. C. Lord, I. C. S. and C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., passed in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 16th June.

Mr. F. X. DeSouza, I. C. S., passed in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 17th June.

Messrs. H. S. Pearson, Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, and A. O. Koreishi, Probationary Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, passed in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 17th and 16th June.

Mr. H. L. Newman, Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, passed in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the 18th June.

Messrs. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., and J. R. Martin, I. C. S., passed in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on the 16th June.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S., passed in Kanarese according to the Lower Standard on the 16th June.

Messrs. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., and J. R. Martin, I. C. S., have now completely passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I. C. S., becomes Assistant to the Collector of Nasik.

Mr. W.C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., becomes Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar.

The Reverend E. J. Bowen, Chaplain of Aden, is granted furlough for six months on medical certificate.

The Reverend C. M. Barham, M. A., Chaplain of Nasirabad, becomes Chaplain of Neemuch in addition to his own duties during the absence of the Reverend P. S. Grove on privilege leave.

Lieutenant H. W. Dickinson, M. B., B.Ch., I. M. S., has been attached to the Laboratory of the Chemical Analyzer to Government.

Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, First Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for three months on medical certificate of his furlough.

During the absence on leave of Mr. H. N. Alexander, Inspector-General of Prisons, the following appointments are made:—

Major J. Jackson, M. B., I. M. S., Superintendent Central Prison, Yeraoda, to act as Inspector General of Prisons; Captain G. C. Laing, M. B., I. M. S., Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad, to act as Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeraoda; Mr. C. H. Brierley, Jailor, Central Prison, Yeraoda, to act as Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad; Captain S. H. Burnett, M. B., I. M. S., Acting Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, to be in medical charge of the Central Prison, Hyderabad in addition to his own duties.

## ALLEGED LIBEL BY GOVERNMENT.

### J. M. CURSETJEE vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The suit filed by J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for alleged libel, published in a Government resolution, came on yesterday at the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji and the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, on the question of settling the minutes of the order made by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar on the 11th April last, with regard to the inspection of documents to be given by the defendant. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusje, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Scott argued that, by the order of the 11th April, their Lordships (Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar) had intended to set aside wholly the order for inspection made by Mr. Justice Starling, by directing the defendant to give inspection of all documents whatever, which the defendant might disclose in his affidavit of documents. The order was not correctly drawn up in accordance with their Lordships' judgment. The learned advocate admitted that the alteration made by the Government Solicitor in the draft order was not justified in one respect, namely, in so far as it set aside the whole of Mr. Justice Starling's order as regarded inspection. As regarded the documents which the defendant had already disclosed in his written statement, it was admitted that the order for inspection was not set aside and ought to stand.

Mr Raikes, for the plaintiff, submitted that the Court could not go behind the written judgment of Mr. Justice Candy of the 11th April last, the exact wording of which had been copied in the draft order by the Prothonotary; and that the draft order ought to stand as drawn up. Counsel contended that their Lordships had not set aside the whole of Mr. Justice Starling's order for inspection, but had only modified it by giving the defendant liberty to object to the production of any specified document on the ground of privilege or otherwise.

Their Lordship's, after hearing counsel, decided that the alterations made in the draft order by the defendant's solicitor ought to stand, as Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who was one of the judges who made the order, stated that the intention of the Appeal Court was that a portion of Mr. Justice Starling's order as regarded inspection should be set aside. Each party to bear his own cost in this matter.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 8th July was 636, giving a death-rate of 42·61 per annum per thousand, as against 42·15 the corresponding period of last year, and 38·45, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 72 died from fevers; 25, plague; 7, small-pox; 19, measles; 1, cholera; 53, phthisis; 66, diseases of the nervous system; 127, affections of the respiratory organs; 51, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 37, still-burn; 94, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 15; Brahmin, 11; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 298; Hindu low caste, 75; Musalman, 156; Pars, 36; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 5; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 425 as against 263 the corresponding period of last year, and 238 the average over the past five years.

## INDIAN BREACH OF PROMISE CASES.

### A BOMBAY ROMANCE.

Sebastian Leandero Lopez is the hero of a modern romance. He looked more like a prisoner-of-war, however, when on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Starling, in the Insolvency Court, he appeared under an escort of armed police with fixed bayonets. Sebastian was not a criminal; nor did he ask for the escort to impart greater tone to his entrance into the tribunal. All the same he had to pay for the privilege of that escort. The senhor came from the civil side of the jail and a sum of Rs. 1-6 was debited against him for gharry-hire for himself and his body-guard. Sebastian Leandero Lopez is a much-to-be-pitied man. His plight is the outcome of a trick played upon him by the god of love. As a clerk in a local emporium he was in receipt of the princely income of fifty Government rupees per mensem, and determined to seek a wife to share his joys and his affluence. His choice fell on a certain Miss B. N. Gonsalves. His suit prospered. Hers did in the sequel. But that is anticipating. Mr. Lopez proposed to the young lady by letter. He was accepted through the same medium and all went merrily as a marriage bell until Mr. Lopez changed his mind. Mr. Lopes failed to lead her as a bride to the altar. Miss Gonsalves led him as a defendant before the High Court. The learned Judge, Mr. Justice Crowe, who heard her story, sympathised with her and ordered the faithless Sebastian to pay her the sum of one hundred rupees as damages. But let not those who contemplated escaping from a matrimonial entanglement in this way imagine Rs. 100 meant all. The lady, who sought solatium, a soothing balm for a stricken heart, incurred a liability of Rs. 1,330 as solicitor's costs, whilst the costs of the destroyer of her happiness reached the sum of Rs. 400. For two whole days he fought in person against the attacking forces, but at the end of the time found himself liable for the payment of not less than Rs. 1,991, the equivalent of over three years of his salary. Mr. Lopez promptly aimed at "taking the Act". But the "Act" would not help him. It was not intended for such cases as this. On three successive occasions he applied to Mr. Justice Russell for an interim order. On three successive occasions Mr. Justice Russell refused to grant it. So the unfortunate youngsman languished in jail for four solid months. When he appeared before Mr. Justice Starling on Wednesday, he prayed for his discharge. But the girl who was to have shared his joys, now added to his sorrows. Through counsel, she opposed his discharge, and declared that his conduct had been most vexatious. He had not only denied that she ever accepted his offer; but had also stated that she was of inferior caste to himself. Both are Christians and Christians are not supposed to recognise caste. But those of native origin in this country still do, strange to relate, and suffer as many disabilities as did their progenitors. Her resentment is easily to be understood. Still he could not be confined in jail till the crack of doom. Mr. Justice Starling referred to section 51 of the Insolvency Act, and through it light dawned both upon his Lordship and the prisoner. The learned judge decided to send him back to jail for a further period of two months wherein to purge himself of his offence and free himself of his encumbrance of debt. That brief love affair will have cost Lopez six weary months' imprisonment before he can count himself clear of it.

### ANOTHER INDIAN DECEIVER.

In the case of Conway vs. Whelan, which came on in the Dublin Courts, the plaintiff, Miss Julia Conway, who at present resides in Roscrea Co., Tipperary, sues the defendant, Mr. Alfred Whelan, for £1,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Up to January last both plaintiff and defendant lived in India. Plaintiff was manageress of a large drapery concern in Simla, and defendant was attached as official shorthand writer to the India Irrigation Commission. Plaintiff was introduced to defendant by a friend in May of last year, and after a short time she became engaged to be married to defendant.—Mr. Smith, for defendant, applied to have the action remitted to the county-court judge of Tipperary. Plaintiff had no visible means. She was earning about £30 a year in India, but she had given up her situation. Defendant admits that he promised to marry her, but says that she subsequently misconducted herself with another man and that he then broke off the engagement.—Mr. D. J. O'Brien, for plaintiff, said that this was the first time that defendant had even suggested misconduct or made the slightest accusation against the character of plaintiff. Defendant had written and telegraphed almost daily from various parts of India to plaintiff while she was at Simla. The correspondence lasted until January 8th last, on which day he fled from India. The letters were all addressed to "My dear Connie", and sent plaintiff "heaps of love and kisses". Every one of the letters was signed "Your own", or "Yours only, Paddy". Several of the letters contained references to plaintiff's condition, and it was a mean and base suggestion that plaintiff had been guilty of misconduct. Plaintiff earned £130 a year, and has a testimonial from her late employers in which they speak of her in the highest terms. Defendant admits his promise, and has absolutely no defence to the action. —Mr. Justice Boyd said he had no hesitation in refusing the motion with costs.

## APPLICATION AGAINST A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Wednesday, disposed of the petition of Liladher Pragjee, applying for revision of an order passed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the 25th March last. Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas Daramsey, Cama, and Hormusjee, appeared for the respondents.

It was stated on behalf of the applicant that the magistrate dismissed, under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, this complaint against Kikabhoy Muskhan and four others for criminal trespass and theft in a dwelling, and against Mahrambai, a woman for instigating the commission of the said offences. On the 15th March last the applicant presented to the magistrate a criminal information, containing the charges he made against the above-named persons. The magistrate thereupon, without examining the applicant, issued a notice to the accused persons calling upon them to show cause on the 25th March why process should not issue against them.

On the latter date the accused appeared before the magistrate and showed cause why process should not issue. Mr. Dastur thereupon, without examining the applicant or his witnesses, refused to issue process against the accused and dismissed the complaint on the ground that the matter was one of a purely civil nature. Aggrieved by the said order the applicant asked their Lordsips to set it aside on the following grounds :—That the magistrate's procedure in dismissing the complaint without examining applicants or his witnesses, was irregular and contrary to law; and that he erred and acted contrary to law in so doing; that the complaint disclosed evidence of a criminal offence committed by the accused; and that the order of the magistrate in dismissing the same and declining jurisdiction, was improper and illegal.

Mr. Young supported the points urged in the petition to the High Court. Mr. Branson, for the opponents, spoke in support of the magistrate's order. The magistrate in the circumstances disclosed before him was of opinion that the matter was purely of a civil nature, and referred the parties to a civil court, declining his own jurisdiction.

Their Lordships considering all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the application, upholding the decision of the magistrate that the matters in dispute were purely of a civil nature.

It is reported on the authority of a Japanese merchant who has just arrived at Nagasaki from Hankow that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. are preparing to open a regular steamship service between Kuchow and Changsha, in Hunan province, with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cuangsi (1,065 tons gross), in order to compete with the steamers to be run on the same route by the Hunan Steamship Co., a Japanese company, which is at present calling for the first payment on its shares.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

### MADAME HUMBERT'S EFFECTS SOLD.

### DOCTOR GARNAULT'S EXPERIMENT.

### ARSENIC AND ALCOHOL.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

Two notable sales by auction took place this week. One was at Eaux Vives, near Melun; the other at Corancez, in the Beance. At the same hour the relics of a quintuple village crime and the fruits of the greatest swindle of the age were brought to the hammer. It would seem as if the taste for gruesome souvenirs were dying out, inasmuch as no hunter after them came forward at the Corancez auction, which took place in the cottage where the five Brierre children were murdered. A neighbour of the convict Brierre bought the weapons with which the murderer operated for a franc and a half. The other sale attracted the wealthy people of the Seine et Marne, a department abounding in shooting estates and chateaux. For the distance of a mile, at least, carriages, phaetons, sociables, motor-cars, drags, blocked the road to Eaux Vives, one of the numerous country places of the Humberts. The sale, which will be continued through the week, took place in a marquee, and the beautiful park had the aspect of a fair. Curiosity merely drew the great crowd of elegant people. The buyers were dealers in second-hand goods from Paris, Dijon, Lyons, Orleans, and other towns, and they had reason to congratulate each other on the bargains they picked up. This sale revealed a wealth of luxurious surroundings. Madame Humbert used to invite great artists, statesmen, and capitalists, of whom she hoped to borrow, to Eaux Vives to shoot. This property is on the verge of the forest of Fontainbleau, a part of which she held on lease for nine years. Some idea might be formed of the sumptuary extravagance of her housekeeping by glancing at the piles of bed linen and coverlets. The quantity and quality astounded all who were able to handle them. Experts appraised some of the coverlets at £80 a piece second-hand. There were sheets that cost £60 a pair and four dozen that cost £32 a pair; and Oriental bedside rugs in silk that figured in a long list as having been bought in Constantinople for £40 apiece. The dozens of pillowcases might well have cost £6 apiece, so beautifully were they embroidered. A few of these objects were sold towards the close of the first day's sale, but the biddig was so poor that it was decided to send on the rest to Paris. The sheets only fetched £10 a pair, and an £80 coverlet £9. Madame Humbert understood the age in which we live. She knew that guests who slept in such sheets at her country house would, if they had lurking suspicions of the unreality of the Crawford legacy, chase them from their minds. The sheets, coverlets, and bedside rugs would make them voluntarily blind to her going on. At one shooting party she had among her guests an actual Prime Minister and four past ones. She amused herself by asking them to join hands and dance in a ring round an oak that she had planted in their honour. This tree flourishes. It is called the Prime Ministers' Oak. One saw the marks of good administration in the stables, coachhouses, the farm-buildings, and kitchen gardens. It would be impossible to detect a sign of slackness. Romain Daurignac, ons of Madame Humbert's brothers, used to rate the careless servants. He played the part, at her bidding of "disagreeable partner". She never quarrelled with anyone in her employment, and when a servant complained to her of Romain, seemed to side with the former. Dismissals were extremely rare. Like the creditors, the domestics seem to have been hypnotised by Madame Humbert.

Doctor Paul Garnault is the hero of the hour—the great Frenchman. He faces death like a Gaul of old, who, believing in personal immortality, could not be deterred from any deed of daring. A note communicated to the Press declares that should the experiment made by Doctor Garnault fail he will submit to every test experiment with the most virulent tubercular cow vaccine that Doctors Smith, of Boston, and Baumgarten, of Tubingen, may suggest. A correspondent went to see him at his home in the Rue Miromesnil, near the Parc Monceau. He lives there in a roomy flat in a handsome house, and must pay a considerable rent. The walls are hung round with pictures by Troyen, Van Marcke, Veynasset, Jacques Jadin and other animal painters. The style of the rooms bespeaks a man of artistic tastes and scientific habits. It is at once severe and luxurious. One is struck by the all-pervading air of dignified handsomeness. Doctor Garnault is an enemy of microbes. One could not find a speck of dust in his flat. The doctor receives in a roomy study. Books and brochures are piled on a big table. He must, one thinks, bea great reader. As one enters he stands up and points to an empty arm-chair that faces the light. He looks a tall, strong, able-bodied man of forty, with clean-shaven face and a som

announced to the Academy of Sciences in 1899 that he had discovered arsenic in the thyroid gland of human beings and animals. He next asked himself how it got there and what food supplied it. After patient searches he found traces of arsenic in potatoes, turnips, eggs, feathers, hair, and in lambs' fry and calves' sweetbread. Another communication of this subject to the Academy of Medicine made some noise at the time. A society for the abolition of capital punishment saw in M. Armand Gautier's communication proof that many innocent persons had been executed for poisoning with arsenic. But German chemists rejected the "new fact" on which this society took its stand and prepared to agitate, and so the matter remained until the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences. On that occasion M. Roux stated that M. Bertrand, of the Pasteur laboratory had taken up the subject where M. Gautier had left it. With a more perfect method than that of Marsh he had found that arsenic normally existed in animal tissues. He had not only found it in domestic animals, but in seals fished at Spitzbergen by the Prince of Monaco. It could not be said that these mammals had inhaled the contaminated air of factories. No doubt M. Bertrand discovered in each case but an infinitesimal quantity.

Doctor Vaillant, a Socialist Deputy for Paris, who came in at the ballotage election, is determind to fight and fight and fight until he gives a killing blow to alcoholism. He brought that subject before the last Chamber, and had to struggle against general indifference. On all sides of the House Deputies personally feared the publicans. The Government feared loss of revenue. Doctor Vaillant made so strong a case against alcohol that the resolution he moved was voted by a show of hands. But this act of the legislature came to nothing. The Minister of Finance at the next Cabinet Council asked the Minister of the Interior, who spoke in favour of "doing something", whether, to give pleasure to a faddist, he was going to destroy one of the most fruitful sources of taxation? Deputy Vaillant believes that he will "slay the monster". "What grounds have you for this faith"? he was asked "Simply that I have on my side science, sad and convincing experience, and the conscience of every non-inebriate workman. I may say the conscience, too, of every decent workwoman. The alcohol drinkers, poor souls, do not count. They are morally, mentally, and almost physically played out". Doctor Vaillant believes that the leaflet, and especially the pictorial leaflet, has a deterrent effect on those who have not found their way to the public-house. His greatest ambition is to be the Peter the Hermit in a crusade against alcohol. He warns young doctors who help him to avoid rhetoric or strong language, but to give strong facts, and in such a way that a man must be a fool who cannot draw from them the right conclusion. Deputy Vaillant has had reason to complain of every Minister of the Interior since he began to wage his holy war. But he hopes M. Combes will give more satisfaction. He is a practising physician, and he has long fought, and still fights, the publican at Pons, the town in the Lower Charente of which he has been Mayor for thirty years. M. Combes has the virtue of fearlessness, and is of one mind with the Academy of Medicine on the race deterioration that alcoholism causes. M. Vaillant will soon bring the drink question again before the Chamber. He looks forward to the passing of a stringent Bill against the manufacture or the sale of drinks destructive to health, according to the list of the Academy of Medicine. The propertied class with big incomes are on the side of the publicans. Revenue derived from drink is, in their opinion, clear gain to themselves, as it eaves them from an income tax.

Sunday's Grand Prix threatens to become known as the "Grand Prix des parapluies". The unsettled weather has done great damage to the dressmakers who count on the festival of Longchamps for the exhibition of the very latest frocks and frills. The ancient glories of the Grand Prix, those which gave it a special cachet under the Empire, exist no more; splendour and sumptuousness have given way before popularity. The event was never in greater favour with the Parisian than it is to day. It has now entered into the bourgeois calendar as one of those dates it would be scandalous to fail in observing. Of course every French sportsman is rubbing his hands that a native-bred horse should have been able to administer so handsome a beating to a redoubtable English champion, and we have the picture, a purely fancy one, by the way, of her English backers retiring sadly from the course by a secluded alley. The owner of Kizil-Kourgan, M. de Saint-Alary, is very popular in the world of sport. He is an elegant-looking man, tall and fair, with the slightest of moustaches. He has had the rare good fortune to be the owner of another celebrated horse, Omnium II., which, however, disappeared prematurely from classic races. A French racing crowd is of a gentler order than that which covers Epsom Downs on Derby Day. Happily the tout and racecourse sharper have yet to be invented on this side of the Channel, and the picturesque gentlemen with the white umbrellas, "the Only Original Joe," and so on, are also wanting from the scene. There is something characteristic of the Third Republic in its organization of betting. You bet with a machine that always pays up with a smile, whatever happens to the horses, and the Assistance Publique, which provides out relief and hospitals for the poor of Paris, exacts its toll. It is the tribute of the sporting instincts to poverty, and is doubtless good as a chastener of the spirit. After M. Saint-Alary's victory, he went to receive the felicitation of M. Loubet, who truth to say, does not pose as a racing man, and who is, perhaps, rightly credited with only an indulgent interest in these things; but there was no passage of the flowing bowl, as there would be in like circumstances across the Channel. The French "pelousier" or man-on-the-course, curious as it may seem, is much quieter in his racing habits. There are no wild ejaculation when the machine has gobbled up his money to no purpose, and when he wins he does not betray that untamable hilarity that seems to belong to sportsmen of a possibly deeper grain. One may observe that his coachman is a little husky, and he may even, in the excess of his belief in the fraternity of sport, address his fare as "mon vieux" or the harness may have a disarranged appearance though quite in keeping with the uncombed beast running between the shafts; but these symptoms are not justly to be put down to Grand Prix enthusiasm. They exist so often when there is no Grand Prix. But they have a tendency to become exaggerated at such times. The horses become thinner than ever and the carriages more ramshackle, and one is inclined to bet with oneself as to what is coming off first.

The summer service, which has just been inaugurated on the principal railway systems, shows that the French are doing much to justify their boast of possessing the quickest trains of any nation. It is the Nord Railway Company which, as usual, leads the way with an excellent service of rapides. On its three main routes from Paris to Calais and to Lille, on the Belgian frontier, the average speed, counting stoppages, is well over fifty miles. The record is held by the "Rapide," which leaves Paris at eight o'clock in the evening and arrives at Lille at a quarter before eleven o'clock; that is, at the rate of fifty-seven miles an hour. A train has just been put on during the last few weeks for the London service which approaches this achievement very closely. The departure from Paris is made at four o'clock in the afternoon and Boulogne-sur-Mer is reached at ten minutes before seven. That is a fraction over fifty-six miles an hour. The same very satisfactory time is made by the Nord express from Paris to Belgium which covers the 238 kilometres intervening to the frontier in two hours thirty-nine minutes or ninety kilometres an hour (the kilometre being reckoned as five-eighths of a mile). The departure of this train is timed at ten minutes before two, and Jeumont is reached when the clock yet wants a minute to the half-hour after four. But besides these trains, which are regularly running during the summer months, there is an extraordinary "flyer" known as the Mediterranean-Calais train which performs the journey on certain days. It is a "train de luxe facultatif". This quick service is made from Marseilles to Calais in connection with the P. and O. boats from Bombay. Along a certain portion of the route, from Paris to Amiens, the speed is very nearly sixty-four miles an hour. The great ten-wheel locomotives of the Nord are really built to run seventy-five miles an hour; that is their maximum speed. The record of the Mediterranean-Calais express is only threatened by the fast train running out to Atlantic City, U. S. A., which has the advantage of a straight, flat road.

## THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

### A CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

One of the most interesting features of the celebrations arranged to be held in Bombay on the day of his Majesty King Edward's Coronation was the concert in aid of the Completion Fund of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. Along with all other events of a similar character it was indefinitely postponed. The concert had been arranged with a dual object: primarily of course to signalize in Bombay the crowning of the King-Emperor, but also to procure funds for a very worthy cause. The progress his Majesty has made towards complete recovery of health and strength, has rendered unnecessary any further delay in the holding of the concert on the score of implied disloyalty, though of course it could not be described as a "Coronation" Concert. There was a capital attendance last night when the entertainment was held. The body of the Town Hall was filled with an interested and entirely appreciative audience—a fact which augured well for the coffers of the fund for which the entertainment was held. Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks; K. C. M. G., had lent his patronage to the entertainment, and no doubt this supplied an additional interest to the event. No compliment could be too great for those who have had in hand the organisation and arrangement of the programme. There was none of that severity about it, which is so often associated with Town Hall entertainments. The various items of which it was composed were chosen with the deliberate object of satisfying all taster, and music instrumental, sentimental, and humorous was comprized in it. Needless to say encores were frequent, and applause was vociferous. None of the artistes could be envious of the success of little Miss Renee Reel. Her singing was quaint and tuneful, her dancing was full of pretty grace; she performed indeed in a way that promises remarkable things for the future. Unfortunately she was suffering from an affection of the throat, and it was deemed unwise to allow her to carry out the selections which she had promised to give. But she sang the well-known and quaint little selection "My Darling Sue" with inimitable grace, and the dance which followed was perfection. Who can wonder at the delighted encore which greeted the last steps of her pretty fairy dance? Miss Batty sang Frances Allitsen's beautiful song "There's a Land," a composition which passed immediately into the realm of the classics on account of its poetical value as much as its musical excellence. Her rendering was harmonious and sympathetic, and in her second contribution she was just as successful. Another musical success was Mr. T. C. Reynold's, rendering of the "Dream of Paradise", a contribution that was rendered all the more pleasing on account of organ as well as pianoforte accompaniment. The comic selection given by G. H. Sexton—"Gilbooly Supper party", (Walter Munro,) was a very acceptable variation. Mr. Sexton's singing is now too well known to need description. Suffice it to say that he retained all the ready wit that is characteristic of his efforts, and the applause that greeted his singing was almost drowned by delighted laughter. Mr. Sexton's second contribution was one of Dan Leno's well-known songs, and was sung in a way that could hardly have been improved. Mr. Ben Defreee's song was of a rather different order to those of Mr. Sexton, but he too was thoroughly appreciated. His song was "She was right", (Powell). Mesdames Dove, and Baker, and Misses Chandler, Stanley, and H. Hewitt gave one of their pleasing mandoline selections, performing Luigi's "For Che Langue" in a way that quite eclipsed any of their previous efforts. Mr. Neville Madley contributed Scott Gatty's racing song "A Day's ride". Instrumental items were contributed by the Band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry (accompanied by Mr. Seymour Dove at the grand organ), and Lance-Corporal Phillips, who tendered a charming trombone solo. It is pretty safe to say that the object for which it was held will benefit considerably.

## THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

The 28th annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, when Gordhandass Soonderdass presided. The following is the director's report:—

"The directors, in placing before you their 28th annual report of the working of the mill at Madras, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company, for the year ending 31st December 1901, have the pleasure to state that their anticipations of good results for this year also have been fully realised as you will find that the company has made during the year under report a net profit of Rs 1,53,555-7-5, which considering the continued highly depressed state of the yarn market, and the low prices of yarn ruling throughout the year, will no doubt be admitted by you to be very satisfactory. The above profit, with the small balance of Rs. 1,498-4-4 brought down from last year, makes a total of Rs., 54 053-11-9, and deducting therefrom the sum of Rs. 40,040 absorbed in the payment of an ad interim dividend declared in September last for the first half year ending 30th Jue 1901, at the rate of Rs. 80 per whole and Rs. 20 per quarter share, there remains out of the profit a disposable balance of Rs. 1,14,015-11-9 which the directors propose to distribute as under:— To pay a dividend for the 2nd half year ending 31st December 1901, at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share, absorbing Rs. 50 050; to carry to depreciation of building and machinery fund account Rs. 30,000 to carry to insurance fund account Rs. 10,000; to carry to the fund for equalization of dividend account Rs. 10,000; to carry to bad and doubtful debts fund account Rs. 10,000; to carry to bonus account for bonus to office and mill hands Rs. 2,500; to carry the balance to next year's account Rs. 1,463-11-9 total Rs. 1,14013-11-9.

The vacancy caused in the Board by the death of Mr. Lilladhur Vaibhdass last year has been filled up by the nomination of Dr. Burjorjee Hormusji Dantra, as a director which nomination you will be requested to approve and confirm. Two of the directors, Sorabji Cursetjee Sett, Esq., and Dr. Burjorjee Hormusjee Dantra, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. One of the auditors, Mr. Anumdjee Bhanjee having died, the vacancy so occurred has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Devidass Vithaldass, as an auditor, subject to your approval. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. Your Mill and its contents, exclusive of the stock-in-trade have been insured for about Rs. 15,00,000."

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendation made in it by the directors. A vote of thanks to the chairman then ended the proceedings.

## FOOTBALL.

### H. M. S. MAGDALA vs. TELEGRAPH.

This match should have been played last evening on the Cooperage. Owing to the death, however, of one of the crew of H. M. S. Magdala, it was postponed.

## THE RECENT WILL CASE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It is with great reluctance that I beg to inform you that as my full name being Laxmidas Nagardas alias Lakhubai Nagardas Shroff, I have come to know that I am regarded as one of the accused in the present going will scandal by many. In public I am known as L. Nagardas Parmanandas Shroff, while the accused Laxmidas Nagardas, who is a jeweller, residing somewhere in Shaik Memon Street, is the son of one Nagardas Madhavjee.

I shall, therefore, be much obliged if you will kindly take note of this in your widely circulated paper for the sake of justice, just above or below the report of the said forged will-case and excuse trouble.—Yours, etc.

L. NARGADAS.

Coughs Relieved Instantly.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 75 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

In the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon a meeting was held of the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya occupied the chair.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A letter was received from the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula resigning his seat on the Joint Schools Committee.

The resignation was accepted, and on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin was appointed a member of the committee in Mr. Rahimtula's place.

Leave of absence for four months was granted to Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgur, who is proceeding to England on business.

THE QUESTION OF ROAD PAVING.

The following letter from the Commissioner was next considered:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution, dated 17th October 1901, I have the honour to report that, in former years sandstone only was used for binding road metal. The Standing Committee having, however, decided since some time ago that sandstone excavated within the limits of the city should not be used, the price of this material has gone up very considerably, and it is now used for binding purposes to a very small extent only and whenever practicable, Black sea sand is being largely used for that purpose. 2. Ghunam refuse or the debris of fallen houses is to a small extent also used, whenever it can be easily obtained from a house which has been pulled or has fallen down. This is not a marketable commodity. 3. On receipt of the Corporation Resolution above quoted, I had the following experiments carried out on the Frere Road:—(a) Mortar with a slight mixture of cement. (b) Lime and sand mixed and rolled in on the spot. (c) Tar and pitch heated and poured over the metal and then sprinkled with sand. (d) Resin and sand mixed together, heated and spread over the metal. (e) Resin, sand and tar mixed together, heated and spread over the metal, then sprinkled over with lime and rolled. 4. The above experiments have been made with great care and under the personal supervision of the Assistant Engineer. They go to show that none of the ingredients are so effective for binding purposes, as the ordinary black sand now in use. But no material is so good as sandstone, the use of which has been practically prohibited by the Standing Committee Resolution of 29th April 1896".

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved that the communication be recorded.

Mr. Baptista was of opinion that it was not advisable to use any binding material at all. The sandstone itself—well pressed together—was all that was necessary to make a good road.

Several speakers pointed out that sandstone was now unavailable in Bombay. It was also suggested that wood-pavement might be used.

Mr. MacDonald did not think the white ants would allow a wooden pavement to remain long.

In any case he did not think such a pavement would be suitable in Bombay, as in the heavy rains wood would be exceedingly slippery.

Dr. Cursetjee Jehangir did not advise wood pavement. He was of opinion that the cost would be prohibitive. It was in the ratio of one to 50 when compared with the cost of the pavement road way.

The motion was subsequently adopted.

SCHOOL INSPECTRESS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, informing them that the committee had resolved to appoint Mrs. Shevantibai M. Nicambe on probation for one year only as Inspectress of Girls' Schools on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem with Rs. 15 carriage allowance.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that the Joint Schools Committee had made a good beginning in appointing an educated native lady to the post of an inspector of the schools managed by the Committee.

Mr. Kazi said he had spoken very strongly in favour of the step at a previous meeting of the Corporation, and he was glad to see that his remarks had a good result.

Mr. Khote in reply, said that the credit of the step was one entirely to the Corporation.

The proposition was adopted.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a plan of the triangular piece of ground lying between Parel Road, Arthur Road, and Kalachowkey Road. At present there are two small lanes leading through this piece of ground which are too narrow for traffic. As several new buildings are under construction in this locality and as fresh building proposals are being received, I consider it is advisable to lay down lines of a new road here of forty feet in width as shown in yellow lines on the accompanying plan from Parel Road to Arthur Road. There are some buildings on the lines of this road as shown on the plan. The figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate the number of floors of which the buildings consist. The buildings which actually come within the lines of the road are substantial, but it is not necessary to acquire immediately any of them. The ground required for the proposed road will be gradually acquired whenever it is proposed to rebuild the buildings. In these circumstances I request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 291 (a) of the Municipal Act to lay down the lines of the road as proposed. The probable cost of acquiring the whole of the land that lies within the lines of the proposed road together with such portions of the buildings standing thereon as actually come within the lines is estimated at Rs. 50,000".

Mr. Haji Yusuf proposed that the Commissioner's letter be referred for consideration to the committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the proposed widening of certain other streets.

Mr. Kazi seconded the proposition. Mr. Hormusji Vakil remarked that by referring the matter to a committee a considerable delay would result which was dangerous considering the heavy traffic in the locality. He moved an amendment to the effect that the letter of the Commissioner be recorded and that the sanction asked for be granted.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner observed that the matter should not be delayed by referring it to a Committee as he had already received several applications for building houses in the locality.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said all difficulties arising out of delay would be avoided if the committee was asked to lay the report before the Corporation within a fortnight. He said if the mover modified his proposition in the way suggested by him, he would vote for it.

Mr. Haji Usuf having agreed to the modification suggested by Mr. Mehta,

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost. The original proposition was carried.

LOW-LEVEL CHANNEL AT WORLI.

In May last the Hon. Mr. Mehta had asked the Commissioner to place before the Corporation at a very early date, full and detail estimates of all expenditure proposed to be incurred on the construction of the low-level channel from Tardeo Flats to Worli Point.

The Commissioner has now forwarded a report on the above, in which he states: "With one exception the totals under each head of charge are the same as those given by Mr. Harvey in para 8 of his letter No. 30834, dated 24th February 1900. The only variation is an additional estimate amounting to Rs. 53,475, being the extra cost involved in modifying the original proposal to utilize the Worli creek north of the Worli sluices for the purposes of the storm water channel. A reference to the last para. of Mr. Harvey's letter above referred to will show that this possibility had been anticipated by the Commissioner and it arises from a refusal on the part of the Port Trustees to allow the existing bunds to be interfered with unless they are compensated for the alleged loss of income caused by its utility being in any way reduced. The Port Trustees proposed to claim as compensation the capitalized value at 25 years' purchase of their whole income from the bunder and at first asked for a sum of Rs. 38,000, but as they have now doubled the rates charged at the bunder, we cannot expect the to be satisfied with any lesser sum than double their original demand of Rs. 76,000. The Executive Engineer has, therefore, modified the alignment of the channel so as to avoid any interference either with the Worli creek of the bunder or the rights of the Port Trustees over the creek and Bunder. This causes an increase of Rs. 53,475 over the original estimate making the total estimated cost Rs. 14,02,243. I have the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation to this increase in the total cost.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the letter of the Commissioner be recorded, and that a committee (named) be appointed to report if alteration could not be advantageously made in the original scheme.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition which was carried.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMITTEES.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Secretary forwarding a statement for the quarter ending 30th June last of the committees who had not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal. The statement showed that there are in all thirty-four committees appointed by the Corporation to report on various Municipal matters of whom twelve had not held a single meeting since their appointment. Four committees had met once and eight twice.

Mr Vithaldas moved that the statement be recorded. He said the progress made by the committees could not be considered satisfactory. They must however admit the difficulties the Secretary had to meet in convening the meetings of the different committees.

Several members complained of the slow progress made by the committees which they said was due to their appointing to those committees new and inexperienced members and also to the practice of appointing members without previously taking their consent.

After some discussion the motion was adopted.

COLABA FORESHORE.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. K. N Wadya moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation to whom the reclaimed portion of the Colaba foreshore from Panday Sanitarium to the Railway Station belongs and who store up there old iron and wood work, refuse, &c., and what steps he intends taking to remove the nuisance caused by this storage".

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition which was was carried.

PETTY STORES.

Mr. Wadya next moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation when tenders for petty stores were invited, when the tender of the lowest tenderer was accepted by the Standing Committee and what articles, and what price and by whom settled, were purchased between the interval of the invitation and acceptance of the tender",

The motion was adopted.

EXPERT ADVICE.

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed;—"That the Commissioner be requested to report what sums in the shape of fees, commission, &c., have been paid during the last two years for obtaining outside expert advice, and on what subjects advice has been obtained. That this Corporation is of opinion that no expert advice from out of India be obtained without previously obtaining the sanction of the Corporation thereto".

The President ruled the second portion of the proposition out of order on the ground that it put the Commissioner in an awkward position with the Corporation.

The first part of the motion was adopted.

WORLI OUTFALL

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. A. G Vlegas proposed;—"That the Commissioner be requested to obtain and submit a report from the Health Officer as to whether in his opinion the sewage outfall at Worli injuriously affects the health of the city, and, if so, what measures he would in consultation with the Executive Engineer and Drainage Engineer, recommend to remedy or minimise these injurious effects."

The proposition was seconded and it was being discussed when the Corporation adjourned.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st instant sanction was given to the Engineer to proceed with the undermentioned works included in the detailed statement of expenditure from Depreciation Funds at page 60 of the current year's Budget:—Prince's Dock—8 Slewing chain cup drums Rs. 800; 2 New Rams for Engine House Rs. 600. Victoria Dock—Renewing Drip pans under 30 cranes Rs. 900. Total Rs. 2,300.

UNCLAIMED VESSELS.

The Acting Traffic Manager, recommended that the unclaimed vessels etc., lying on the Port Trust Estates for over two months may under the provisions of Sections 64 and 66 of the Port Trust Act, be now advertised for sale in the "Government Gazette", and then sold against the charges due. He submitted the list of unclaimed vessels, showing against each item the amount of rent due up to 31st May 1902, the total amounting to Rs. 836-2-5.

The Board resolved that the usual procedure should be followed, it being notified in the "Government Gazette" and; vernacular papers that the goods will be sold under the provisions of Section 64 of the Port Trust Act.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR COOLIES.

The Acting Docks Superintendent reported that the Victoria Dock has not a sufficient number of conveniently placed drinking taps for the coolies and general public, and suggested that 8 drinking fountains be erected at the Victoria Dock at suitable spots and also that a small cistern of 8 or 10 gallons be provided at No. 14 Berth for use of Europeans. The Acting Docks Superintendent stated that the Prince's Dock has the benefit of 8 fountains presented by Mr. Hurjiwandas Bhowonbhoy but the Victoria Dock has only 2, a number totally inadequate to the wants of the Dock, and submits for acceptance an offer made by Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damjee to present Rs. 5,000 for the erection of an ornamental cattle trough and 8 drinking fountains in the Victoria Dock.

In a letter dated 21st June Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damjee offered a sum of Rs. 5 000 for the purpose above refered to and requested that Rs. 1,500 should be devoted to the drinking fountains and Rs. 3 500 to the cattle trough on above ground work, as was done in the case of the donor of the fountains in the Prince's Dock.

The board passed the following Resolution —Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damjee's offer to present Rs. 5,000 for the erection of an ornamental cattle trough and 8 drinking fountains in the Victoria Dock should be accepted with the best thanks of the Trustees. 2. The money should be applied entirely to meet the cost of the work of the above ground. 3. Designs and estimates for the trough and fountains should be obtained and submitted for the sanction of the Board with Mr. Karamsi's approval.

WASHING HOUSE AT THE DOCKS.

It was resolved that on and after 1st August 1902, the working hours at the Docks will be from 7 A. M. to 12 noon and from 1 P. M. to sunset. The Docks Superintendent should previously fully notify the change to all concerned. It should be impressed on the Dock Contractors and the Dock and Engineering staff that the Board expect every thing to be in readiness on their part to start work punctually at 7 A. M. and resume it punctually at 1 P. M. The necessary alterations to be made in the Dock By-laws should be submitted for the approval of Government under the Act.

THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, on 3rd June, forwarded copy of G. R., General Department, No. 220, dated 11th January 1902, with its accompaniments, and certain other reports by Government Officials, regarding the draft rule made by the Government of India under Section 8 of the Indian Petroleum Act VIII of 1899, regulating the transport of petroleum and requesting that Government may be favored with the opinion of the Trustees whether any additions are required to the Bombay rules regarding the transport of petroleum, so far as the carriage of petroleum in steamers in the Bombay Harbour is concerned.

The Board resolved that the Government should be informed that in the opinion of the Board the present rules supplemented by those framed under the Indian Ports Act provide sufficiently for the safeguards necessary in transporting Petroleum in steamers in the Harbour of Bombay.

FILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 27th June 1902. | Total from 1st April to 27th June 1902. | For week ending 27th June 1901. | Total from 1st April to 27th June 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 14 | 266 | 18 | 274 |
| Do " out of " " | 26 | 272 | 13 | 275 |
| Do transported | 12 | 193 | 18 | 198 |
| Do attended to | 1 | 18 | — | 18 |
| Do warped | ... | 13 | 1 | 14 |

## CONVICTION AND SENTENCES REVERSED.

Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in April last, convicted Andanappa bin Hannappa and seventeen others of dacoity and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to five years each together with fines. The accused appealed to the High Court and the appeals were heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. Robertson instructed by Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker and Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The eighteen accused were charged with the commission of a dacoity at the house of a woman named Maritangava on the 6th July 1901. On the day in question the village officers and many of the villagers were absent at the weekly market in Gadag. At 11 a.m., the accused and others came to the complainant's house, occupied at the time by her and her daughter and grand-daughter, and forcibly removed from it all the property it contained, including a number of bags of grain and Rs. 300 in cash. Complainant went and telegraphed her complaint to the police at Gadag. The police came next morning and made a search of the accused's houses and found much of the complainant's property therein. The outrage was said to have been committed at the instigation of one Lenkappa, who was on hostile terms with the complainant. Mr. Knight convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr Justice Crowe, after reviewing the evidence, and the probabilities improbabilities and discrepancies therein, reversed, the convictions of and the sentences passed up on the accused, acquitted them, and directed their discharge. The fines, if paid, to be refunded.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting-teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 8th July 1902 are published for general information:—

Karachi.—No rain during week; for season 12 inches 17 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 5 inches 33 cents at Keti-Bandar, minimum 65 cents at Shahbandar. River at Kotri 12 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 8 2-5 inches on same date last year. Sowing and transplantation of rice progressing. Rice being re-sown in some places on the sea coast as seed lings were damaged by storm. Locusts appeared in Karachi and Kotri talukas and caused damage to bajri crop. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and healthy. Price of wheat 13 1-2, of bajri 13, of jowari 14, of rice 6, and of Bombay grass 50 seers per rupee.

Sukkur.—River 11 feet 4 4-5 inches against 9 feet 1 1-5 inches on same date last year. Sowing of kharif crops generally continues. Transplantation of rice in progress in 4 talukas. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply deficient throughout the district.

Larkana.—Sowing of kharif crops progressing. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply deficient in Dadu, Mehar, Labdarya and Kakar talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 12, of wheat from 10 1-2 to 15, of jowari from 14 to 22 and of bajri from 13 to 22 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Sowing of kharif crops progressing. Transplantation of rice commenced. Fodder-supply sufficient in 9 talukas and deficient in 3 talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient, Cattle in good condition in 6 talukas and in fair condition in 6 talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Jowari crop injured by grasshoppers in Shadadpur taluka. Fodder-supply insufficient in 3 talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply adequate.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Sowing of kharif crops progressing in Nara Valley. Locusts appeared in Khipra and Sanghar talukas but caused no damage. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock healthy and sufficient. Water-supply unsteady. Prices of food grains stationary.

Ahmedabad.—Rain during week 72 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 28 cents at Modasa, minimum 2 cents at Parantij; for season 1 inch 32 cents at Gogha. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Lands being prepared for early kharif crops. Rain urgently needed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 12 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 11 seers, of wheat 10 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 11 seers per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 7 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 70 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 2 inches 63 cents at Dohad, minimum 79 cents at Jhalod; for season 1 inch 26 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 3 inches 90 cents at Dohad, minimum 88 cents at Halol. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing in progress in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient except in Dohad and Kalol talukas. Prices of food-grains steady.

Kaira.—Rain during week 1 inch 44 cents at Kapadvanj, none at Kaira; for season maximum 3 inches 58 cents at Kapadvanj, minimum 43 cents at Kaira. Agricultural operations retarded for want of sufficient moisture in parts of the district. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition; tagavi grants being given for the purchase of bullocks in some places. Water-supply becoming deficient. Price of bajri 11, of rice 10 1-2, of wheat 9 1-4, of bavto 13, and of kodra 17 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 70 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 3 inches 28 cents at Vagra, minimum 1 cents at Jambusar; for season 2 inches 12 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 5 inches 08 cents at Vagra, minimum 1 inch 41 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall generally insufficient throughout the district. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation nearly completed. Sowing retarded for want of sufficient moisture throughout the district. Sowing of cotton and rice in dry land commenced in parts of Amod and Ankleswar talukas, Fodder-supply becoming scanty. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains per rupee as under:—

| | Last week. Seers. | Chataks. | Present week. Seers. | Chataks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... | 9 | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Bajri ... | 12 | 15 | 12 | 9 |
| Jowari ... | 14 | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| Rice ... | 8 | 14 | 8 | 14 |

Nasik.—Rain during week 1 inch 93 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 4 inches 53 cents at Yeola, minimum 47 cents at Sinnar; for season 4 inches 8 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 6 inches 94 cents at Yeola, minimum 2 inches 73 cents at Sinnar. More rain urgently needed. Sowing of kharif crops and cotton commenced in places where there was good rain. Re-sowing of rice in progress in Peint taluka. Sugarcane crop in bad condition in Dindori and Kalvan talukas. Fodder-supply deficient except in Igatpuri, Yeola, Nandgaon, Peint and Nasik talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Chandor, Yeola and Baglan talukas. Water-supply deficient in parts of Nasik, Malegaon, Kalvan, Sinnar, Chandor and Baglan talukas. Price of bajri risen from 12 seers 9 tolas to 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district, 2 inches 86 cents at Ahmednagar; in the district maximum 4 inches 49 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 54 cents at Karjat; for season 4 inches 86 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 5 inches 38 cents at Akola, minimum 74 cent, at Karjat. More rain needed for sowing kharif crops. Sowing of bajri commenced in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in fair conditions. Prices of food-grains at Ahmednagar stationary. Price of kardi 101 lbs. per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week maximum 3 inches 04 cents at Poona, minimum 24 cents at Bhimthadi, none at Indapur; for season maximum 10 inches 37 cents at Poona, minimum 2 inches 42 cents at Indapur. Rainfall generally insufficient, Crops benefited by recent rainfall in Khed and Haveli talukas. Sowing of kharif crops retarded in parts of Indapur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas and Ambegaon petha for want of sufficient rain. Crops, wherever sown, are withering for want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply scanty in parts of Indapur taluka. Price of bajri at Poona 24 lbs. 27 tolas, of jowari 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of kardi 100 lbs. and of grass 142 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 2 inches 35 cents at Malsiras, minimum 13 cents at Sangola, none at Sholapur; for season 4 inches 21 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 5 inches 42 cents at Malsiras, minimum 1 inch 2 cents at Karmala. More rain urgently needed throughout the district. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing continues in parts of Malsiras taluka and commenced in Sholapur and Sangola talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition; Water-supply slightly improved. Price of jowari and slightly fallen elsewhere. Price of jowari at Sholapur 16 seers 1 chataks, of bajri 15 seers 3 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Re. 1 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 41 cents at Khandala minimum 1 cent at Karad, none at Satara, Velva, Tasgaon, and Shirala; for season 5 inches 43 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 8 inches 90 cents at Javli, minimum 3 inches 5 cents at Khanapur. More rain needed everywhere. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation completed. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Young kharif crops and standing sugarcane crop in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply insufficient in Khanapur taluka. Price of jowari and of bajri at

## PURELY PERSONAL.

'EOPLE are always asking in the House of Comns nowadays when this Government will go to pes, and we shall have some other men in their pes. For my part, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor in ". A. P." I have a considerable degree of scepticism much anticipations; and I think the Government e stop in a good while yet if they be so disposed. t are they so disposed? They have nearly all been ioffice for seven long years in succession; and that is tremendous strain on anybody, however robust t health or ardent his ambition. And then there a few of the Ministers who have any reason to care f the big salaries they get. Mr. Balfour is a compratively rich man; so is Lord Salisbury; so is Lord lnsdowne. Mr. Chamberlain, curiously enough, is ne one of the men to whom the £5,000 a year of h office is a consideration. He had £600,000, it is ed, when he was bought out of Nettlefolds; but he is not made any money since he entered politics. Iis to his credit that in this respect he has been voted to one purpose—he has been too absorbed in plitics to think of anything else. Now and again h has speculated and usually he has lost. It is ertain—he himself has said it—that he is poorer now tan when he entered political life. And therefore ? is that £5,000 a year may mean something to im.

But I am told that even he is not very anxious to ntain his present position, and that he longs for a ittle rest. I am sure Mr. Balfour does. And it is ossible for all these reasons that the Government nay ride for a fall. If that be so, they can easily ttain their end. They can always manage to be defeated between nine and ten o'clock of the evening's sitting. But I hope for their sake the sacrificial victim will not be Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Black Michael has a very black frown in deed.

The death is announced from Dublin of Mr. Philip Callan, a once well-known member of the House of Commons. His career was typical of a period of Parliamentry life which has passed away for ever. He entered the House of Commons at a time when there was no such thing as an Irish Party, and when most Irish Members found Westminster a smooth and ready aveune to self-advancement. Poor Callan was full of hope and ambition; was certain that he would obtain a Colonial Governorship; and had even chosen the particular Colony where he intended to represent the Queen, and to draw a big salary. It was, for some reason or other, the Colony of Queensland. Irishmanlike, he proceeded to discount his future. He had inherited a small patrimony of a thousand or two a year, but he capitalised that amount, and lived on his principal for two or three glorious years, had fine rooms, a box at the Opera, and spent thousands on electioneering. Then came a turn of the tide; Home Rule rushed to the front, and the days of Irish Nationalist members seeking Government appointments were over. The rest of poor Callan's life was one of struggle and hope disappointed, and, I fear, of much touble.

When the election of 1885 came, he tried to get into Parliament again; but he had incurred the enmity of the then omnipotent Parnell; and though several of Parnell's colleagues were ready to forgive any backslidings in Callan's previous career, Parnell was inexorable. I, says "T.P.", remember the terrible day when Parnell announced this decision; it was one of the days which first made me realise what cold inflexibility of purpose that ordinarily easy-going man could show when the necessity arose. The scene took place in a room in Morrison's Hotel, Dublin. Parnell waited till every member had spoken; and everyone had spoken in favour of Callan. And then Parnell, with his cold, penetrating voice—which always had an undercurrent of savage hoarseness when he was deeply moved—declared that he would oppose all his colleagues, and would contest Callan's election.

It was a scene to make one's blood run cold; for everybody had a dim foreboding that Parnell's decision might mean anything. Callan was known as a stubborn and merciless fighter; and it was anticipated that with his back to the wall he would not hesitate to lift the veil on the private life of Parnell and reveal to the world the dreadful secret on the concealment of which we all then felt the safety of Ireland's cause depended. Parnell knew all this as well—perhaps better than anybody else, but he went straight on. Not satisfied with leaving the fight to his lieutenants, he went down himself to Louth; he heard with his own ears the shouted and cruel allusions to his private life; but still he went straight on, taking no notice. It was a tragic fight for both men in different ways, and it helped to bring the ruin of both; for the secret of Parnell once whispered was taken up by every breeze, and finally led to his destruction; while Callan passed for ever out of public life, and for the rest of his days was a haunting spectre—a sad memorial of blighted hopes. He had many faults, but he was a brave man, a splendid fighter, and in other circumstances might have done his country service.

Tall, slight, erect, in spite of years in abundance and many hard and varied experiences; with long locks, bright, large, frank, grey eyes, a deeply-lined face, with some resemblance to Benjamin Disraeli, and a certain suggestion in the swarthy cheek and locks—as in the case of Disraeli—of gipsy blood, such is George Herring. He began life as Turf Commissioner, and made a small fortune—not merely by great natural shrewdness, but by a reputation for perfect integrity which nothing could tempt, much less buy. With this fortune he left the Turf, and went into the City. Everybody knows what usually happens to the sportsman who goes into the City; and doubtless there were plenty of prophets to forecast the fleecing of Mr. Herring by the wolves in sheep's clothing that are always on the look-out for the innocent and the unwary. But Mr. Herring was not fleeced. A cool head, a fine judgment, a mastery of figures, instantaneous and indeed marvellous, these things were his strength; and before long he had amassed a large fortune.

He is one of the most popular and one of the best known men in England; is welcome everywhere, knows everybody, has entertained everybody. His own house is No. 1 Hamilton Place—a fine mansion—but usually he lives at that lovely house on the Thames just at the bridge at Maidenhead, and known as Bridge House. During the summer months he has a succession of friends there, for nothing gives the good fellow so much pleasure as to see those he loves happy around his table, or stretched on his beautiful lawn, or careering along the lovely reaches of the Thames in his steam yacht. There are few men to whom well-doing—especially for the poor—is so great and constant a joy. He has erected a series of pleasant almshouses at Maidenhead in which the gentle who have fallen through hard circumstances are housed and taken care of. He has been a constant subscriber to the Hospital Fund of the King, and now he brings these benefactions to a climax by making what will prove a perfectly princely gift to the Fund. It does any man good to have known George Herring: his unostentatious, good-humoured man of the world, who goes to racecourses and to the City, who is incapable of saying anything that even smacked of cant or gush, is a true object lesson in what Christianity should be.

One of the remaining figures of the Parnell Commission has just disappeared in the person of Major Tanner. It is the third brother of that somewhat unlucky family that has died within the last ten years, and all more or less prematurely. Lombard committed suicide; Charley—the well-known politician—died when he had just turned fifty, and was the architect of his own ruin and early death; and now Major Tanner, the eldest of the three, has just died at sixty years of age.

The father of the family was an eminent surgeon in the city of Cork. He was known all over the Province of Munster for his remarkable skill as a surgeon, was a Professor at the Queen's College, and was in addition, a man of considerable private means. His sons began life, therefore, under very favourable conditions. They were all sent to the best schools in England, and afterwards to the Continent; they all had great ability, and they all had a splendid physique and handsome faces. Their features were almost classically regular, while their noses were aquiline, their mouths small and well chiselled, and they had fine, well-chiselled chins too; and amid all their differences they had a strong family resemblance to each other. And they were all, whatever their faults, manly and brave men to their innermost nerves.

In consequence of the prolonged strike of Filipino labourers in Manila, the representatives of the American, Spanish, and Manila chambers of commerce met on the 10th June in the chambers of the American body and discussed earnestly the labor situation. The unanimous sense of the meeting was embodied in the following resolution:—"That it is the sense of this meeting that each one of the three chambers in Manila appoint committees of three members to act in conjunction and investigate the feasibility of importing skilled labor to these islands".


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2. Dr. B. K. Bose, I. M. S., Surgeon-Major, M. D., says:—* * * I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhœa with success. * *

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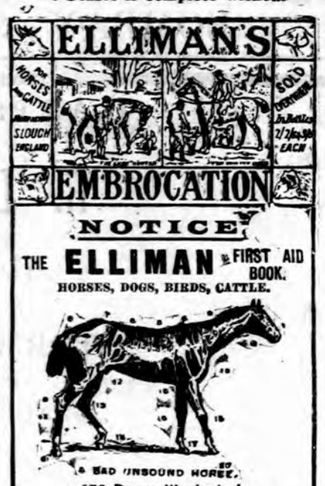


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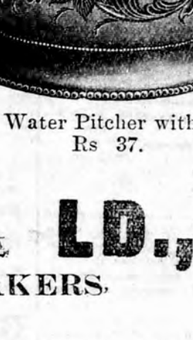


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